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No. 21

## PEOPLE DOWN THE RING

## ELECT WILLSON BY BIG MAJORITY

## Many Democrats Join in Rebuking Mis-Government, Corruption and Election Frauds

Republicans Carry Louisville, Paducah, Covington, and Many Other Former Democratic Strongholds—May Control Legislature and Elect a United States Senator.

The election of Augustus E. Willson to be governor of Kentucky seems to be assured. The Democratic papers concede that his majority will be about 13,000 and there are good chances that it will be larger. With him the whole state ticket is elected. The victory is everywhere admitted to be due largely to Democrats who have finally become too disgusted with the ring methods to vote for its candidates, and have either voted for Willson or stayed at home.

The Republican ticket showed great strength throughout the state. Grinstead defeated Tyler, the open-saloon Democrat, in Louisville by about 5,000. Willson's majority there is 3,000 more. In Paducah, Covington and other Democratic strongholds, the Republican ticket won. In Lexington the returns show a Democratic majority of only about 600, and this will be contested because of the frauds practiced there. The majorities in almost all the Democratic counties were cut down. Some counties changed from Democratic to Republican, notably Madison, which gave Willson a majority of 75.

In many places there were evidences that the Democrats were hoping to have Mr. Willson counted out, and frauds were committed or tried in many places. It is fortunate that the majority seems too big to get rid of that way.

In other states the results are mixed. In Cleveland Tom Johnson, Democrat, has defeated Burton, Republican, by about 8,000, tho the city is usually Republican. Johnson has been mayor for three terms already, and has made a good reputation. He has been much criticized for a suspicious connection with a street car company that has been stealing from the city, but the people have evidently decided to take him on his general record.

In Cincinnati the machine defeated by Secretary Taft two years ago, came into power again, not because the people have regained confidence in it, but because the reformers who are fighting it have been too selfish to get together, and the opposition was split up into four parts. In New York the shameful deal of the Republicans with the Hearst men met with the defeat it deserved.

The Citizen gives the returns for the results in the state as a whole so far as they were received up to the time we go to press:

## TENTH DISTRICT.

|            | MAJORITY | DEM.  | REP. |
|------------|----------|-------|------|
| Breathitt  |          |       | 212  |
| Clark      | 529      |       |      |
| Estill     |          | 355   |      |
| Floyd      | 350      |       |      |
| Lee        |          | 130   |      |
| Magoffin   |          | 319   |      |
| Menifee    | 275      |       |      |
| Montgomery | 45       |       |      |
| Morgan     | 676      |       |      |
| Pike       |          | 522   |      |
| Powell     | 48       |       |      |
| Total      | 1,923    | 1,538 |      |

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

|            |       |
|------------|-------|
| Adair      | 301   |
| Bell       | 1,210 |
| Casey      | 23    |
| Clay       | 1,208 |
| Clinton    | 646   |
| Cumberland | 345   |
| Harlan     | 1,000 |
| Knox       | 1,655 |
| Letcher    | 446   |
| Leslie     | 1,144 |
| Laurel     | 1,252 |
| Monroe     | 875   |
| Owsley     | 907   |
| Pulaski    | 1,800 |



AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON.

|         |       |
|---------|-------|
| Russell | 398   |
| Whitley | 2,228 |
| Jackson | 1,499 |
| Wayne   | 195   |
| Total   | 875   |

## SUMMARY.

|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| First             | 4,984  |
| Second            | 1,727  |
| Third district    | 2,310  |
| Fourth district   | 502    |
| Fifth district    | 7,409  |
| Sixth district    | 1,118  |
| Seventh district  | 5,649  |
| Eighth district   | 431    |
| Ninth district    | 455    |
| Tenth district    | 391    |
| Eleventh district | 17,132 |
| Total             | 14,793 |
| Majority          | 12,513 |

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 6.—S. W. Hager's complete vote in the Fifth district was 19,646, as against 27,492 for Willson, giving the district to the republican nominee by 7,846. Owen Tyler, for mayor, polled 17,936 votes and James F. Grinstead 22,619. Grinstead carrying the city by 4,683. While Hager ran behind his associate on the state ticket, the difference is not great and the remainder of the republican state ticket will carry this district by at least 6,000. It develops that Chris Mueller, dem., in the 46th Legislative district, in Louisville, defeated Charles A. Brock for state representative by 24 votes. Mueller will be the only democrat in the legislature from Louisville, and his seat may be contested.

A complete reversal of the usual democratic majorities in the city of Louisville and heavy republican gains throughout the state in a ratio that undoubtedly assures the election of A. E. Willson, republican candidate for governor, was the situation at 11 o'clock after one of the most hotly contested elections in the history of Kentucky.

At that hour 24 of the 119 counties in Kentucky, exclusive of Louisville and Jefferson county, had been heard from. These counties gave Samuel Hager, democratic candidate for governor, a total majority of 624 over Willson. These counties in 1903 gave Beckham, dem., a total majority of 4,378, a republican gain at this election of 3,754. The same ratio of gain in the remaining counties would insure Willson's election by a safe majority.

The republicans have also gained a large number of seats in the next legislature. The indications, however, are that the democrats will have a safe majority on joint ballot, and that Gov. Beckham will be elected United States senator. In the last legislature the democrats had a majority of 73 on joint ballot. It is expected that this will be reduced to a majority of about 20 in the next legislature.

Kentucky, however, has a large number of counties remote from railroads and with poor telegraph facilities, the

heaviest democratic and the heaviest republican congressional district each being invariably the last to be heard from.

These conditions have been responsible for a sudden turn of the tide at the last moment, and the probabilities are that complete returns and decisive results, if the race proves close, will not be received before Wednesday night. No definite figures as to the contests for lieutenant governor and minor state offices are obtainable Tuesday night.

The vote in Louisville and elsewhere in the state shows that a surprising number of voters "had it in" for Gov. Beckham. Marion county, although giving over 100 for Judge Hager, elected a republican representative for the first time in its history. McLean county gave a majority of 80 for Hager, but elected a republican representative.

Another surprise of the election was that Napier Adams, republican nominee for clerk of the court of appeals, who was said to be so unpopular in him home, Pulaski county, that he would injure the republican ticket throughout the Eleventh district, ran ahead of his ticket in that county.

## ROOSEVELT'S CHOICE

Bested by Mayor Tom—Republicans Win Back State Capital.

Columbus, O., Nov. 6.—Standing out prominently amid the hurly-burly of the mixed municipal election returns from the cities and villages of Ohio are two important results. Congressman Theodore Burton has failed in his bold dash for the throne of power in Northern Ohio and the organization that followed the leadership of George B. Cox in the southern section of the state has been restored to the post of advantage which it lost two years ago.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson has carried Cleveland for the fourth time and has raised over the metropolis the banner of a fixed Democratic stronghold. That is the third great result of the day of contention at the polls. Henceforth the victor must be reckoned as practically invincible, having defeated the admittedly strongest candidate of the republican party, even when backed by President Roosevelt, Secretary of War William H. Taft and the gigantic business interests of the greatest city in the state.

From Toledo comes another impressive message. Chairman Walter F. Brown, of the republican state central committee, and dictator in the county of Lucas and the Ninth congressional district, has been once again defeated. That his leadership has been given a tremendous blow is fairly accepted in political circles. His great victory in the defeat of former Congressman James H. Southard for the control of the party organization is hollow and bitter now.

Next to Mayor Johnson's, the personal star of Brand Whitlock is highest in its ascendancy. The dreamer, as they called him in derision, not only increased the majority given him two years ago, but he carried with him to victory the entire independent ticket defeating all other candidates.

Elsewhere in the state there was a different ending to the contests waged with the "lid" as the chief feature. In the main it can be said that the liberals made greater headway than was expected the day before election. This important matter of sumptuary regulation was foremost in this city, in Dayton, Springfield, Canton, Marietta, Zanesville and in Mansfield, to say nothing of the smaller places. In the capital city, where the sole issue was the enforcement of the Sunday laws against the saloons, the vote was decisively in favor of an "open town" policy. There can be no confusion or clouding of this verdict.

The contest was the bitterest ever fought in the capital, and the result was just as decisive. The democratic party withered and went to pieces before the onslaught of the opposition. The Germans living in that section of the city, heretofore democratic, left their political moorings and went

(Continued on last page.)

## AFTER THE FIGHT.

The corrupt ring which for several years has stolen the name of Democracy, has found that it cannot fool the majority of the people all the time, and has gone down to well-deserved defeat. The best men of the Democratic party have joined with the Republicans and have overthrown the machine. The attempt of the ring candidates to ride two horses, temperance and liquor, has failed, and they have fallen into the mud. The sins of the men who worked for themselves and not for the people that trusted them have been found out, and the wrath of the people they betrayed has fallen on them. Their defeat is disgrace and they cannot claim the honor which goes with an honest fight well fought and lost.

The credit of this victory is not due to any man or to the party. Willson made a fine campaign; Bradley and a dozen others helped; Roosevelt, who has been drawing all the best men of the nation into the Republican party, helped too. But the Republicans have also made mistakes. The attack on the ring was too slow in starting—the leaders were afraid to appeal to the people on a moral issue. The campaign was not well managed, the state committee did not see that the organization was good, proper efforts were not made to stop fraud—all in all, the party did not win. It is the people that has punished the sins of the ring.

And so the Republicans are in power. It seems at this writing as if they would control the legislature as well as the state offices. It is the first real chance for the Republicans to govern Kentucky, and they are on trial as they have never been before. On the results of the next few years will depend whether the Republican party will be one to which Kentucky will turn for good government and honesty, or whether it will be a thing which she will fear even more than dishonesty and corruption.

The Republicans will do well to stop and take stock of the things which have put them in office and of the things they must do to keep themselves there. They must remember now, and so long as they are in office, that they were elected by the help of thousands of the best of the Democrats, and so are not to rule in the interest of any party, but of the whole people. They must remember that they are in office because the people of this state want good government, honest officials and fair elections. They must remember that the office they hold is more a duty than an honor, more for service than for profit, and more a trust than a distinction. The people, the whole people, have elected them to redeem this state from the mess of corruption and filth into which it has fallen, and on their doing this, on their fulfilling the trust which the people have given them, depends the future of the Republican party in this state.

And above all, those of the party who are embittered by the wrongs which it has suffered in stolen elections and fraudulent counts, must remember that they have their revenge for those wrongs in the present election, and that they must not attempt to use the power which has been put into their hands to keep themselves in office by stolen votes. The people will rise against such acts by whomever they are committed, and the surest way to defeat the Republican party in this state is to try to rule as the Democratic party has ruled, and not to trust to good government to keep the votes that were cast for it at this election.

It is fortunate that the party has named such men as it has for the state offices. They are all men who will realize their duty, and who have the courage and the ability to do it, and to do it well. The Citizen has no doubt that they will fulfill their trust, that they will give the state a better government than it has ever had before, that they will remember the Democrats without whose help they could never have been elected, and that they will serve the people in such a way that there will never be any danger that the old, corrupt, dishonest, beaten ring, will get back. The Citizen, therefore, congratulates the state, the Republican party, and all Kentuckians, on the first of a long series of Republican victories, bringing good officials, good government and good times to us all.

## THINGS TO THINK OF

There is nothing so kingly as kindness.

There is nothing so royal as truth.

Since Cumberland Gap was given a cleaning in the spring there has been no sickness in the corporate limits of the nature that could be put at the door of a dirty city. Next spring we should begin cleaning up the fifth early. It has proven a healthful tonic to us during the past summer.—Cumberland Gap News.

He who would be wise must daily earn his wisdom.—Dr. D. Starr Jordan.

After man, in his savage way, has done his damage, he sees his mistake and tries to repair it. A movement is on foot to restore the forests at the headwaters of the Ohio, which have been destroyed by greedy lumbermen and wasteful settlers, to the great injury of a vast section of country and millions of people. Two million trees are to be planted during the next year and still more in subsequent seasons. It is hoped thus to check or minimize the destructive floods which have so injured the Ohio valley, and though the projectors are on the right track, it will take a long time to restore the magnificent forests that nature planted in this region. It is well, however, to plant as many trees as possible.—American Farmer.

No life is fruitful without frost.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Financial Trouble Not Over—Utes Still Want Fight—Landslide Wipes Out Town.

The financial situation in this country has continued to get better, but there is still danger that there will be serious trouble. Several things have been suggested as cures, and there is a movement to have the President call a special session of Congress to pass laws which will relieve the banks, but this is not expected to happen. It is believed that the speculators who caused the recent panic by their operations with banks will not try the same tricks soon again, because of the opposition they aroused, but it is feared that when the trouble has blown over they will be back at the same work. For this reason it is expected that the associations of banks will make rules which will make speculation by bankers much more difficult, so that there will be less chance for profit by such men.

The fact that many of the biggest business concerns in the country have been sued by the government, has had something to do with the panic, because people have not known which concern was safe, and the President has been blamed by some men for allowing the suits. The better business men, however, know that he is not responsible for the trouble, but that the men who broke the laws, and thus made such suits necessary, are really the men to be condemned.

The danger of trouble with the Ute Indians in the west grew greater, and there were grave fears that there would be a fight soon. An army officer who was sent out there reported that the Indians had not been well treated, and it is probable that something will be done which will satisfy them. Navajo Indians also made trouble, a small band taking to the woods as desperadoes. They were chased by troops and three of them killed in a battle. Nine others were taken captive.

Raymond Hitchcock, a well known actor, who was accused of several serious crimes, disappeared from New York. His enemies say that he feared the trial, but his friends say that he was innocent and has been killed.

A strike of 100,000 employees of the railroads in England is almost certain to be called within a few weeks, and it will probably stop all business in that country, and if it lasts long it is likely to make the prices of food go up, and many people may almost starve to death, for England does not raise enough to live on, and has to have great quantities shipped in and carried around the country by the railroads.

It was believed in New York that the big sailing ship Arthur Sewall, which has not been heard of for months, and which sailed for the Philippines with coal for the American fleet there, has been wrecked near the southern end of South America, and that her crew had been eaten by the cannibal savages who live in that part of the country.

A trust to control the business of making and selling crackers was formed in Baltimore. It was arranged that the new company could have \$330,000,000 capital if it wanted it, so that it could buy up all the smaller cracker manufacturers, but only \$30,000,000 of the capital stock has been sold so far.

The crew of a Russian torpedo boat at Vladivostok became dissatisfied and rebelled. They threw out their officers and started away with the boat. Other boats and the forts in the harbor shot at them and there was quite a fight in the harbor. Several men were killed.

It was reported that E. H. Harriman had bought the Georgia Central railroad, and would make it part of the Illinois Central.

The big strike of the telegraphers, which began over two months ago, and so badly hurt business in this country, seems to be about over, and the men have lost. Many of them are going back to work when they can get their places back. The strike was an

(Continued on Sixth Page.)



# The Castle of Lies

BY ARTHUR HENRY VESEY  
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## CHAPTER X.—Continued.

Looked at in this manner the ghastly portent was vividly suggested. The nostrils of the two heads together formed the eyes of the death-mask; the mustache of the father made the eyebrows; and the brow and the eyes of the boy prince formed the nose and mouth. And more horrible than the death-mask itself was a wound in the temple, from which flowed a streak of blood.

"This wound," I asked, shuddering, "is it merely a coincidence? The look of agony—the staring eyes—is that meant to be a menace, a threat of a violent death?"

"Can you doubt it?" demanded Locke, replacing the envelope carefully in his pocketbook. "That death-mask is regarded by a large portion of Ferdinand's dissatisfied subjects as a 'heavenly sign.' That little stamp, I venture to say, is a death-knell for Ferdinand—it introduces into Bulgarian politics an awful and solemn note."

"A heavenly sign?" I asked, shuddering again. "But he still lives?"

"Yes; at present he is in Paris. I suppose he is safe there. But when he returns to his capital at Sofia—"

"And the woman—this Countess Sarahoff, is she one of the revolutionaries who regard that stamp as a 'heavenly sign?' You told me that she was supposed to be the friend of Prince Ferdinand."

"I did. But is she? She is a woman of mystery. Is she really in earnest in seeking to entrap Sir Mortimer into influencing England to stand behind Bulgaria in her invasion of Turkish Macedonia? Is she ignorant of the existence or at least the significance of this stamp? Or, posing as a friend of Ferdinand, having ready access to him at any hour, will hers be the dagger plunged into his breast at the fatal hour? Perhaps Sir Mortimer is not the guileless victim we think him to be. Perhaps the king's messenger does not have two sets of dispatches to be presented at his discretion. Perhaps this death-mask is a ghastly accident and not a menace. Perhaps Countess Sarahoff, alias Sophie de Varnier, is a lamb of innocence. Perhaps! But, my dear chap, don't trust that 'perhaps.'"

Locke rose and pulled on his gloves. I stared at him in sudden comprehension.

"I understand now. You had more than one object in coming to see me this morning," I said, soberly.

He lit a cigarette, looking down at me in deep thought.

"In America the game of politics is a fair game and above board. We show our cards; they are on the table for all the world to see. The very frankness of our methods puzzles the diplomats of Europe. Here in Europe things are managed differently. There are wheels within wheels. No pawn is too insignificant to be made use of. This pawn may be a simple citizen, even a tourist—"

I shook the hand he held toward me, and retained it, bewildered.

"But that is absurd on the face of it. In what possible way could I be of use to this Countess Sarahoff?"

Locke shrugged his shoulders carelessly, and blew a ring of smoke with precision at the chandelier.

"Nothing is quite absurd," he returned, calmly. "Two days ago I read of an unfortunate accident of a fellow-countryman and an old college acquaintance. To-day I am surprised to find this countryman of mine on excellent terms with a woman whom I have every reason to believe is a dangerous adventuress. I come to see my fellow-countryman, to offer him my sympathy. I remain to warn him."

"But why?" I demanded, still skeptical.

"There are three facts that should make you think, Haddon. First of all, you have made the acquaintance of the mother and the sister of Sir Mortimer Brett. Secondly, Countess Sarahoff has made your acquaintance. Thirdly—contradict me if I am wrong—she has already interested you; more than that, I venture to say that you have made an appointment with her."

He looked at me keenly. I was silent.

"These, my dear Haddon, are simple facts. Perhaps there is no relation between them. Again I say, 'perhaps.' But don't let the mysterious machinery of intrigue catch you in its meshes. Its wheels may crush you. You have had enough trouble, and look out for Countess Sarahoff."

"I shall try to remember your advice," I said, struggling to control my excitement, and placed his visiting-card in my pocket. "Yes; I shall see you again before I leave Lucerne."

"Oh, suit yourself about that," said Locke, coldly.

Not until afterwards did it occur to me that I had treated him, rather cavalierly—indeed, laid myself open to suspicion by his silence.

## CHAPTER XI.

Countess Sarahoff Gives an Invitation. I stood quite still after Locke had said, lost in thought.

A life for a life, Helena had said. But is not honor sometimes dearer than life itself? At least the honor of a loved brother.

That I could exert any influence over the mind and actions of a man as famous in affairs as Sir Mortimer Brett was absurd. Even had that been possible Helena would have been the last to intrust his honor in my hands. And yet, as Locke had said, what if I were a pawn in the game of Countess Sarahoff?

Then why not be an intelligent pawn, to be moved if you will, carelessly here and there in the game of intrigue, but to be moved with my eyes open?

"No pawn is too insignificant to be made use of," those were Locke's words. He had believed that she would attempt to make use of me. Heaven grant it, I thought, with a thrill of hope. We should then see what we should see. Yes; I would look out for Countess Sarahoff. But scarcely in the manner Locke had suggested.

Early in the afternoon a message came from her, as I had felt confident it would. A cousin was with her; they were to leave Lucerne that evening, en route to a little village in the Bernese Alps, where she had taken a chateau for the summer. She would



The Dinner at the Hotel Nationals.

be charmed if I would dine with them in her apartment at the Hotel Nationals. And would I pardon the absurd hour of 6:30? I was to come in my morning clothes, since neither she nor her cousin expected to dress.

I accepted the invitation with alacrity. That meant privacy—a certain intimacy. A cousin was to be there, it was true. But the presence of the cousin was, of course, a sop carelessly thrown at Mrs. Grundy.

The cousin had not arrived when I presented myself that evening. I struggled against a sense of shame. I was accepting her hospitality, and I had come to spy on her. But I reassured myself with the conviction that it was to be a game of tit-for-tat.

The apartment de luxe into which I was ushered was dimly lighted, and the air was heavy with the perfume of flowers. In the center of the room the white damask and silver of a table set for dinner gleamed under the soft light of candles. In some vague way, this room, one of a hundred others in the hotel, had lost something of its stiff formality. It had charm. Charm! That was the word that best described this mysterious woman. Well, I must steel myself against that charm.

She had been beautiful the evening before; this evening she was radiant. Her eyes burned with a fire that at once disconcerted and excited. She was the incarnation of what one calls the joy of living. Never for an instant was she still. Now it was to glance critically at the admirably set table; now to rearrange the flowers. Presently she moved to the window, and drew back the heavy brocade hanging, looking at me over her shoulder.

"Why does my cousin not come?" she demanded, petulantly. "At 11 to-night we go to Vitznau by the boat."

Before the birds awake to-morrow we must be off—up, up, up the mountains to my chateau. It will break my heart if we are delayed."

"Your chateau has great attraction for you," I said, smiling.

She came toward me impulsively, her hands clasped.

"Oh, you would like my chateau, monsieur. It is strong and rugged; and so high that to see its towers through the branches of the pine trees, as you climb the hillside, it seems a dream, a fantasy. And below, very far below, there is the noisy little river that rushes around its base, and an adorable village that crouches close to it for protection. And within, there are great shadowy rooms with gleaming bare floors and tapestries. Oh, yes, and there is my beloved piano. When the thunder rolls terribly over the lonely mountains, and the storm beats against the curtained windows, and the fire of huge logs in the hearth does not reach the somber corners—oh, it is then that I live. I am inspired. In the night the passionate soul of Chopin speaks to me. And in the morning when the sun is shining again, and the little river is gay and turbulent, there are my flowers and my books and my poor. And there is peace. My castle is a Castle of Indolence, and it is a Castle of Happiness."

"That is the castle we are all looking for," I said wistfully.

She moved restlessly to the piano. She struck the opening chords of that prelude of Chopin which is at once a suggestion of a funeral march and a procession in a cathedral. I watched her, fascinated, though I had sworn I would not be fascinated by her.

She stopped abruptly in the midst of a phrase. Her white arms dropped to her lap. She looked over toward me. Then she leaned her elbows on the keys; she nodded to me, half in entreaty, half in command. I stood opposite her, leaning toward her, across the piano.

"But sometimes I am lonely in my

Her lips were trembling, and yet she smiled—a smile mysterious, tragic, pitiful.

"Monsieur, I am not a jeune fille. I am a woman of the world. Fate has called to me. I must follow; I must meet my destiny; sometimes I must walk in the dark places. The world, your world, let it think what it will! Bah, it is not my concern what it thinks of me. Perhaps last night, this morning, I wished you to fail in love with me. Perhaps now I am asking you to give me a little respect, a very little, monsieur. But what does it matter?"

I looked at this strange woman in astonishment. It was a curious plea. Perhaps she had wished to make me fall in love with her! She made the frank confession with a childlike naivete. And in the same breath she asked for my respect!

"You speak in riddles," I exclaimed petulantly. "Tell me your purpose."

She looked up at me swiftly, half in defiance.

"Tell me yours."

"My purpose!" I cried. "I have none."

A moment she scanned my face keenly. Apparently she was satisfied that I spoke the truth. But that she should have even a glimmer of a suspicion was startling.

"Look, my friend, I speak no more in riddles, but very frankly. Come to my chateau because there you can do me a service, a great service. Voilà, I have told you everything."

"Not quite everything," I replied quietly. "You have not told me, for instance, the nature of the service that you ask of the first stranger you meet."

"When you are my guest I shall tell you," she promised airily.

She plunged into a stormy mazurka to drown my protestations. I watched her, irritated and yet half yielding, as she played with the brilliancy and élan of a virtuoso. Then I walked to the window.

To reach it I passed a pier-glass paneled in the wall. A man's face was dimly reflected there. Though I did not look, I knew that he must be standing behind a door leading into another apartment. He had been listening, of course.

I did not betray my surprise. I stepped out on the balcony, looking down on the street below.

This incident banished my last shred of reluctance. These adventures spied on me; it was equally fair that I play their game. Yes; I determined to meet them with their own weapons.

The music reached a stormy climax. There was silence. I did not go back into the room. I waited curiously. Would she again insist? If so, I determined to no longer refuse.

The heavy curtains at the window were parted. She stood beside me. Again I noticed the feverish light in her eyes; her bosom rose and fell tumultuously; her color came and went.

"Then you have no liking for an adventure?" she demanded in a spirit of desperate gaiety. "Even when that adventure is to be shared with a woman—yes, a beautiful woman?"

"Not when adventures are thrust on me," I replied coldly. Her emotion repelled me.

"Ah, you persist in being ungracious. Then say this adventure brings happiness for yourself."

"I should require proof of that."

She saw that I was not to be won over by coquetry. She became serious, almost anxious. Instinctively I felt that she was about to play her last card. Had she known it, I was all ready decided. But she was ignorant of that, and risked everything to gain her purpose.

"You have set yourself a task. What if I can help you fulfill it?"

"Again you speak in riddles, madam."

"If I said I were listening last night!"

I frowned on her, furious, but I did not answer.

She felt no shame in making this confession. One hand rested on her hip, with the other she snapped finger and thumb.

"My dear monsieur, you are not at all attractive when you look like that. Even I have heard the English proverb, 'All is fair in love and in war.'"

"And since this is not love, you wish me to infer that it is war? And you ask the enemy deliberately into the camp?"

"It is neither love nor war. It is a truce. Does that satisfy you?"

"Until you tell me the service I am to do you, it must be an armed truce," I interposed cautiously.

I emphasized the adjective.

"Bien! At Alterhofen you shall know all. Then it will be for you to decide if we are to be allies."

"Very well," I assented briskly. "I will go to your chateau with you when do we start?"

Now that I had made my decision she grasped the railing of the balcony, exhausted. Presently I noticed that her lips were moving, and as I looked at her in wonder, I saw her furtively make the sign of the cross. When she spoke again, it was languidly, as with an effort.

"Dr. Starva and myself are to go to-night to Vitznau, a little town on Lake Lucerne, an hour's journey from here. To-morrow morning at the dawn we drive en diligence to Alterhofen."

"Is it necessary that I go to Vitznau?"

"Yes," she said hesitatingly, averting her eyes. "The last boat leaves Lucerne at 11. Your luggage, can it be ready then?"

I nodded absently.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

He may hope for the best that's yet

pared for the worst.

## BEFORE THE KING OF KINGS.

Pious Man Could Not Suffer Interruption to Prayer.

A pious man was engaged in prayer while traveling on the highway. One of the nobles of the land, who knew him, was passing by, and saluted him, but the pious man did not mind the salutation and continued his prayer. The nobleman became vexed, and with a great effort he waited till the man had finished his prayers; whereupon he, in an excited manner, said to him: "Thou art a stupid fellow for thou hast sinned against thine own law, which commands man to take care of life. But thou has just risked thy life unnecessarily. Why did you not respond to my salutation? If I had split your head open with my sword, who could have called me to account?"

"Sir! I pray, suppress your wrath; I hope to quiet you, if you will allow me only a few words in reply. Think for instance, that while you were standing in conversation with your king, a friend in passing by saluted you. Should you like to be interrupted in your conversation with the king in order to answer that salutation?"

"Woe unto me, if I were to do so."

"Now, I pray, dear sir! consider only the respect you thus pay to man! A mortal man, who is here to-day and to-morrow in the grave, while I myself, who stood facing the King of Kings, the Immortal King, what should I have done?"

The nobleman assuaged his wrath, and the pious man continued his journey in peace.

## Students' Practical Test.

You won't get fat on crackers and milk.

Four days dieting under direction of the medical department of the University of Minnesota has reduced the weight of five men engaged in the experiment from one-quarter of a pound to three and one-half pounds. The sophomore medical class in physiology was given practice in the determination of food values by having some of their number detailed as a food test squad. The men were given three meals each day, each meal consisting of about three and one-half ounces of crackers, one-half ounce of butter and one and two-fifths pints of milk.

The comparatively great loss of weight of some of the men, all of whom started in in the best physical condition, is believed to have demonstrated that the restrictions placed upon them would kill the ordinary man in a short time. Meals were served at regular hours, and all the food given was the best to be had of its kind. None of the men ate anything outside of what was served up by the medical department.—Minneapolis Journal.

## A Caddy's Joke.

James Anderson, of the Scottish-American Golf club, smiled at a poor player on the Van Courtlandt Park links in New York.

"He reminds me of a chap I used to know," said Mr. Anderson. "This chap played so badly that even his caddies made a butt of him. He got a ball badly bunkered one day, and, do what he would, he couldn't get it out again. Whack, whack, whack, he went, missing it every time. After half an hour's work he wiped his wet face with his handkerchief, and turned despairingly to the caddy."

"Hang it," he said, "I have tried all my clubs on this confounded ball. What on earth am I to do now?"

"The caddy laughed harshly.

"Give it a swat with yer bag," he said.

## An Everyday Word.

"The things some people do not know are astonishing," observed the pedant. "To every man you meet the word penknife is familiar, yet plenty of them would give it up if you asked them how the name originated. The odd part is that they never stop to wonder. Of course, readers know that not so long ago, before steel pens were in general use, the clerk's instrument was a quill. Sharpening one end of this was all that was necessary to make a pen, and every man was his own penmaker and small knives were kept for this purpose. Yes, of course, you knew all this before, but there are a good many folks who do not."

## Force of a Cyclone.

Careful estimate of force of a cyclone and the energy required to keep a hurricane in active operation, reveals the presence of a power that makes the mightiest efforts of a man appear as nothing in comparison. A force equal to more than 400,000-horsepower was estimated as developed in a West Indian cyclone. This greatly exceeds the power that could be developed by all the means within the range of man's capabilities. Were steam, water, windmills and the strength of all men and animals combined they could not even approach the tremendous force of this mighty power.

## Reviving an Ancient Game.

One of the recent revivals is the ancient game of bowls, which now bids fair to take once again a leading place among the sports of Merrie England. As a matter of fact, it is just as good a game to-day as it was in the time of Raleigh or in the remote Anglo-Saxon times. From a medical point of view we have nothing but praise for this most excellent of recreations. It provides open air exercise and amusement for old and young. It is admirably fitted for many invalids, and above all it is one of the best of what may be called natural opiates.—Medical Press.

# TEMPERANCE NOTES

## STRONG FOR TEMPERANCE.

Catholic Society Adopts Strong Resolutions Against Drink Evil.

The Catholic Total Abstinence union held in Cleveland a convention that brought together 400 delegates who manifested the strongest tokens of militant earnestness in the cause of temperance. The resolution adopted by the convention were of the most virile and positive tenor, and in several places designedly phrased to rebuke practices which the majority of Catholic laymen and priests indorse. The convention said: "We insist that public duty is a part of every Christian's duty. He who maintains a thief in office is a thief, and he who upholds by his ballot drunkenness and licentiousness is a sharer of both. Catholics in their social as well as their political life must be shining examples of temperance. Some so-called Catholic clubs have helped to hurry men to drunkards' graves. Catholic societies and even church bazaars, by advertising liquor dealers on their programs, have made decent Catholics hold down their heads in shame. When the Catholic name is synonymous with sobriety and every honest pursuit after Christian virtue, then will the kingdom of God come quickly. No man can promote the interests of that kingdom and the interests of the nation. No man can serve two masters. It must either be God or mammon. Still more remarkable than these strong words was the resolution adopted endorsing the Anti-Saloon league, which has of course been by force of circumstances—not by intentional exclusiveness—largely a Protestant organization. This resolution read as follows: "Our blessed Master rebuked his apostles because they complained of the good done by those who were not with them. The Lord said: 'He that is not against us is with us.' We must obey Christ and work with all those who serve the cause of Christ. Therefore do we congratulate the Anti-Saloon league for its many splendid triumphs over the rum power."

## Stringent Regulations.

Among the rules and regulations of a prominent American drug firm are the following:

"Honesty, temperance, courtesy, energy, cleanliness and new ideas are expected of each employee."

"An employee seen in or coming from a bar room will be discharged without notice." This is only one of many indications showing how business men regard the liquor menace as touching their business interests. Even where such stringent rules are not enforced employers are wont to note and compare the efficiency and reliability of their abstaining and nonabstaining employees and to deal accordingly, to the general disadvantage of the latter.

## Not Lady Somerset's Idea.

A correspondent writes us that the late Dr. Sarah J. A. Brown, an American woman, and not Lady Somerset, was the pioneer who first proposed the establishment of industrial homes for inebriate women. She suggested the idea of the Duxhurst home, which was afterwards carried out by Lady Somerset. Dr. Brown established (1893-94) Bramble hall, an inebriate woman's home in Essex, England, which was the first institution of the kind. She was a most gifted woman, an earnest Christian and an ardent temperance advocate.

## Opium Dens Closed.

All of the opium dens of Shanghai have been closed on accordance with the recent law to suppress the smoking of the drug. Opium is nevertheless being openly sold in defiance of the imperial edict, and is being sold secretly. It has been suggested that the local authorities have been guilty of accepting money to allow the sale to continue, despite the imperial edict, and a commission will be appointed to put a stop to all of these practices provided it is possible to do so.

## Evil Active.

At a meeting of the Gideons, a religious organization of the abstaining traveling men in the United States and Canada, a member once testified that after his conversion within a specified time he had 500 invitations to drink, 200 to drink whisky, 75 to gamble and 2 to go to church. Who is busiest, the Christian or the worldling?

## Reform Movement in Alabama.

Alabama saloons will hereafter close at nine, eight or seven o'clock at night, depending whether they are rated as in first, second or third class cities. This reform is but a trifle of what the state may be expected to do at the next session of the legislature. Prohibition of the liquor traffic is morally certain in Alabama.

## An Up-to-Date Temperance Movement.

A movement has recently been started by interested reformers at St. Louis, Mo., to establish coffee-houses in the city to take the place of saloons. Wholesome food, an agreeable atmosphere and interesting and instructive methods of passing the time will be provided.

## Temperate Employees.

There are 10,000 employees of the Sears, Roebuck company, Chicago, and each of these is a total abstainer. The neighborhood of this great establishment is under local option.



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When might is master, right is servant.

Dr. Osler says soup is bad to eat, but neglects to suggest a soup-eror article of diet.

A Texas girl killed herself because she couldn't go to school. She was just dying for an education.

There is a shortage of the prune crop, but people who are full of them will be as full of them as ever.

A Pittsburg man has bought a Missouri mule eight feet high and weighing 1,600 pounds. Make your own joke.

Mars may think that our great and friendly telescopes are 48-inch guns pointed its way and that we are trying to hold it up.

"Forty cocktails," remarks a New York contemporary, "cannot put a good man down." But a good man can put 40 cocktails down.

The new rag-pickers' union will be a public benefactor if it will take steps to prevent unauthorized persons from chewing the rag.

After his coast has been shelled the sultan of Morocco will begin to shell out from the royal treasury. This target practice costs money.

A dispatch says that English golfers walk 250,000,000 miles a year. St. Louis shoe manufacturers should give Great Britain the sole kiss.

"Always build a fire in the shade, for it will not burn so well if the sun plays upon it." What have the scientific sharps to say to this?

When Peary reaches the chilly slab known as the north pole will he find the business card of Walter Wellman tacked on to a conspicuous place?

Rampes II. overlooked a point by not setting up a monument at the mouth of the River Nile, with an inscription to the effect that he dug the stream.

An Indiana widow accepted the undertaker at her husband's funeral and married him the next day. We are certainly leading the strenuous life these days.

Who cares how soon the coal supply is exhausted, if the water courses of the earth are capable of furnishing heat, light and power for the inhabitants thereof?

Scotch whisky is not Scotch whisky unless it is made in Scotland, according to a British court, which has never been in this country and ordered a Scotch whisky at an American bar.

The last stage coach in New York has passed away with the sale of the Fifth Avenue Coach company's horses, omnibuses, stages and harnesses. Fifth avenue was the last stronghold of the old-fashioned stage coach, and its passing will doubtless make many an old-time New Yorker feel a touch of melancholia, for there is an element of conservatism in us all which dislikes a rude break with the past.

The future sponsors of American war vessels who follow the precedent of saying: "I christen thee," etc., might take a lesson in English from Princess Henry of Battenberg, who, when she broke the garlanded bottle of wine—the gift of the Australian commonwealth—on the largest British battleship, exclaimed: "I name this ship Bellerophon, and I wish success to her and to all who sail in her."

Naturalized citizens residing abroad were the loudest objectors to the law which went into effect July 1 requiring Americans in foreign countries to register at the nearest consulate, or lose their citizenship. The law was not passed to please foreigners who come here long enough to establish citizenship, and then return home, where they escape the obligation of their original allegiance, and enjoy the protection of the United States if they get into trouble.

## Spirit of the Times is Emptying the Churches

By Dr. T. JOHN HUNTER.  
Eminent Divine, Glasgow, Scotland.



It is the spirit of the times that is slowly but surely emptying the churches of Europe and America. The people of today have all but given up the traditions of their forefathers. In the years that have passed every one attended church because the traditions of their families said it was right they should go to church. It was not altogether principle that took them there.

And then within the present decade there came a change.

People no longer looked down on the man or woman that did not go to church on Sunday morning. And the result has been an appreciable lessening of the number of church attendants.

But I do not believe the loss is an altogether vital one for the church. The people that do go to church go because they mean it.

Whether the people in America care as much about churchgoing as they did at home I shall have to wait and see, though I confess I have already heard stories that lead me to believe that they do not. This tendency—and whether it does exist here as strongly as abroad makes no material difference, for it does exist to a certain extent—to stay away from church and in general disregard church influence is bad for the government itself. The influence of the church on the government is stronger than people today are willing to admit. A churchless country is bound to be a poorly governed one.

## Public Intuition Best Critic

By RICHARD STRAUSS

The critic without any creative ability and with a meager knowledge of the musical technique of an antiquated epoch should be dethroned.

The public's healthy, matter of fact appreciation of a great musical composition should be the only criterion by which such productions are to be judged.

Critics are too often anxious to decry the vitally new, the unprecedented originality of a musical production, for fear that the old standards will be overthrown and with it their own shallow authority and established reputations as critics.

Progress has never been made by partisans. The most decisive factor, the great power, which always recognized the work of genius and enthroned it above all others, as it did also in the case of Wagner, is the great mass of the unprejudiced and enjoying public. With its intuitive respectability the public, as a rule, never fails to appreciate every important artistic production. In fact, the chief characteristic of a great work of art is the affinity between the creative genius and the great mass of the progressive public which sweeps before it all retarding factions and partisans.

"The voice of the people is the voice of God," some one once said, and it is as true as ever. The soul of the thousand headed audience which throngs the concert hall or theater will instinctively have the right feeling and proper appreciation of the value of the work which is offered them, unless some busy critic or business competitor of the artist will sow the seeds of prejudice and will seek to influence the natural feeling of the masses.

I would not, however, call one a reactionary because he prefers a well known work of Beethoven to a weak, modern production. In this sense I myself am a reactionary. Reactionary, in the most offensive sense of the word, are those who claim that because Richard Wagner took his material from Germanic mythology it should therefore be forbidden for any composer to take his material from the bible (I speak here, of course, with reference to myself). Those are reactionaries who, armed with the legal code of an accepted technique, seek to hinder and prevent all original creation.

Away, therefore, with the pedantic aesthetics and time worn standards. They cannot be the criteria for works which are themselves to be models for new standards. Away with all technical codes and dogmas which have long been broken by the greatest masters. Away with this high priesthood which would hinder all originality, progress, and development.



## Spiritual World and Its Inhabitants

By Rev. A. P. KURTZ,  
Baltimore.

made in God's image. Do not the sacred Scriptures confirm this? But man's life beyond the gloomy portal has not been known to man, especially the churchman, who should be posted; but instead he has conceived the idea that he is then a soul, resembling air or ether and, in short, without a form or spiritual organism. But such a conception of man as a spiritual being is absurd, since the spiritual man sees, hears, speaks, walks, runs, sits, eats, and drinks as he did in this world. Man after death, therefore, is a man still, in general and in particular, and the truth remains undisturbed that death, if your conscience is clear, will not be an unwelcome guest, since death is the gate of life.

That man remains a man after death is also seen by the angelic visions of Abraham, Gideon, Daniel and other distinguished prophets of old, and the angels of the sepulcher of our Lord, and to John in the Apocalypse. Did not our blessed Lord open the spiritual eyes of his disciples by touch and eating. The difference between a man in the spiritual world and that of the natural world is that one has a natural and the other a spiritual body. This was demonstrated in the body of our Lord after the resurrection from the dead. Though the spiritual world is in space and not in any locality it is nevertheless a real world the same as the natural, since there are hills, valleys, mountains, plains, fountains, rivers, lakes, seas, gardens, woods, groves, houses, palaces, books and writings, precious stones, gold and silver—therefore, a real world in general and in every particular.

## KILLED "ONE, TWO, THREE"

THEN PURSUED NEGRO JUMPED TO HIS DEATH.

Had Slain His Wife and Another Negro—Told Crowd That His Record Was Twenty-Nine.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 4.—Firing his pistol and throwing loose cartridges into a crowd, "for souvenirs," as he said, then yelling out a confession of the recent murder of two women, his 28th and 29th victims, Will Davis, a negro, committed suicide most dramatically.

The scene of his end was the big bridge across the Tennessee river, here. At the time, about 3:30 in the afternoon, the bridge was crowded with passers-by, both on foot and in vehicles. The negro knew that officers were pursuing him, for early in the morning after quarreling with his wife, shot and killed her and another negro who had tried to pacify him.

Going to the middle of the bridge, which is 100 feet above the surface of the water, which at that point is about 15 feet deep, he mounted the rail, then climbed up a light pole. Five times he fired his pistol to attract attention; then addressed the crowd which thought there was going to be acrobatic stunts attempted. Throwing a handful of loose cartridges among the people he told them that the victims of his revolver now numbered 29; that his name was "Bill," and with a yell of "One, two and three," he jumped into the river.

He struck the water on his back and disappeared from sight. Several boats started at once to rescue him, but as he arose to the surface their occupants did not reach him, apparently being afraid he would pull them into the water.

He himself, with the natural instinct of self-preservation, tried to swim to shore, but the force with which he struck the water evidently paralyzed his muscles. Seven times he went down and came up again and finally J. H. Fox grabbed him by his cap and hair and towed him to the shore. Physicians tried in vain to resuscitate him.

Just as he made his fatal leap Deputy Sheriff's Suffridge and Burkhardt reached the bridge with a warrant for his arrest. As they appeared a young man in the crowd ordered him to come down from the pole and he replied that he would get down, but it would be for the last time.

Davis had been employed by the Knoxville Railway & Light Co. as a track greaser. It is thought that he is wanted in various cities of the south for different crimes.

### OFFICER'S MURDER

Caused the Shooting of a Negro By an Alabama Posse.

Talladega, Ala., Nov. 4.—As a result of the murder of Tom Thompson, assistant chief of police here, Ferd Singleton, a negro, was riddled with bullets by a posse. In the shooting Policeman Ottwell, who was a member of the posse, was shot in the leg. Singleton's body was brought to Talladega and there was the most intense excitement. Two other negroes implicated in the killing of Thompson were caught and placed in jail at Sylacauga for safekeeping.

Thompson's murder was peculiarly atrocious. He had arrested three craps shooters, who told him they knew where a big crap game was in progress, and directed the officer to the chemical plant. When the officer arrived there he was fired upon simultaneously from several directions. It is feared that the intense feeling aroused may result in further trouble.

### Shot Herself Twice in the Head.

Kelly, La., Nov. 4.—Miss Emma Ziegler, aged 22, locked herself in a room in the McDaniel hotel and, while the strains of the wedding march of her successful rival floated to her from a nearby church, shot herself twice in the head. The report was heard in the church and almost caused a panic. Miss Mary LaSalle, 19 years of age, the bride for whom Robert Halliwell, 24 years of age, deserted Miss Ziegler, is prostrated. Miss Ziegler left a note saying she learned of the faithlessness of Halliwell only two days ago. He denied he intended to desert her, but still suspicious, she drove here alone through a wild section, 20 miles from her father's plantation. She waited until the last moment, but Halliwell did not return to her. Miss Ziegler and Miss LaSalle were chums in boarding school.

### Enough Poison in Stomach To Kill.

Kansas City, Nov. 4.—That there was enough morphine in the stomach of L. H. Perkins, of Lawrence, Kan., to kill a man, was the statement of Dr. Walter M. Cross, city chemist, a member of the expert commission appointed by the federal court, to ascertain whether Perkins had taken poison. Perkins' life was insured for \$500,000, and some of the companies protested the payment of their policies on the ground that Perkins committed suicide.

### Frisco Tries It.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—The local bankers have decided that for a time clearing house certificates in small denominations would be issued to meet demands for pay rolls. This step was taken to provide a small negotiable currency in lieu of cash.

### Blown To Pieces.

Lyle, Wash., Nov. 4.—Seven men were blown to pieces Friday at a construction camp on the Portland & Seattle railway near Lyle. The dead are: Hjar Ericson, Christ Petersen and five Hindus.



### THE BOY AND THE HORNETS.

A band of gay hornets  
Built a nest  
High up in a tree.  
High up in a tree.  
They said to themselves,  
"By dwelling so high  
We've got safety,  
We've got safety."

But a boy passing by,  
With a long fishing rod,  
Looked up in the tree,  
Looked up in the tree.



And seeing the nest,  
A-hanging so high,  
Said: "Ah, hully gee!  
Ah, hully gee!"  
"I'll give you a tap  
With my long fishing rod,  
Just for fun,  
Just for fun."



Then after I've busted  
You to smithereens  
I'll just break and run,  
I'll just break and run."

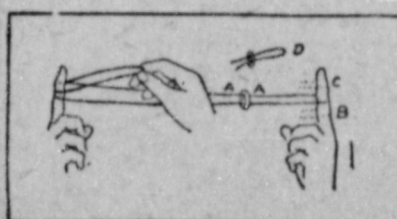
And the boy did the job  
That he said he would do;  
But alas and alack!  
He was a strange sight  
When at last he reached home,  
He'd been stung by the pack!  
He'd been stung by the pack!  
ANNIE JAMES.

### AN INTERESTING TRICK.

It is Performed With a Piece of String and a Ring.

One of the most interesting string mysteries is the marvelous "ring trick." Having tied the ends of your string together, pass it double through a finger-ring, and ask some one to hold the ends upon their two forefingers. You may now proceed to remove the ring without cutting the string or releasing the fingers, which seem to hold it securely.

First pass the string a second time around one of the fingers which hold it, then drawing the loop thus formed toward the opposite hand as shown in the figure, pass it over the string on the other finger until it lies in the position of dotted line b; then with your two forefingers catch up at a and a one of the strings holding the ring and sliding your fingers from each other, quickly slip from the ends of your companion's fingers the part of the



How Trick is Done.

string holding the ring, which, being thus released, will fall into the hand, with which you can quickly cover it before it leaves the string to add to the mystery.

The surprise of your stringholder will now be doubled, says Philadelphia Ledger, if you proceed to return the ring to the string without removing the ends from his fingers. Pass the string, as in the first trick, around one of his fingers, and drawing the loop, as before, toward the other hand, slip it through the ring as shown at d; then pass the loop over the finger, this time leaving it near the end, as c; with your two forefingers catch up the string which was first upon the fingers, and slip it from them over the part holding the ring, and you will find the ring in place, as at the beginning of the first trick.

### A Passing Thought.

A polite little girl was dining one day with her grandmother. Everything at the table was usually dainty and unexceptionable, but on this particular occasion the little girl found a hair in her fish.

"Grandmama," she said, sweetly, "what kind of fish is this?"  
"Halibut, my dear."

"Oh," replied the child, "I thought perhaps it was mermald."

### To Tell Your Fortune.

The following directions, if carefully observed, will tell the fortune of your friends, young or old. Be sure to try this:

First write the year of birth. Add age. Add 4. Multiply by 1,000. Subtract 696423. Substitute the letters of the alphabet for the numbers and read your fortune.

### TOTO, THE WICKED PRINCE.

How He Was Finally Cured of His Naughty Ways.

Prince Toto was probably the naughtiest little prince there ever was. He kicked and scratched and bit most every one who came near, and became a terror to his nurse and others who waited upon him.

Of course, he was given nearly everything he wished. When he couldn't have what he desired, he became unusually vicious and disagreeable. During bad weather he was at his very worst. Then he would go up to the roof of the castle, where was always stationed a royal astronomer, and command that official to have good weather sent immediately. When the dignified gentleman would explain that that was impossible the naughty prince would pull the astronomer's beard or throw away his cap.

Things came to such a pass, however, that complaints began to reach the king himself. The king was very much shocked at these reports of the prince's misbehavior.

He at once issued a proclamation offering a great reward to any one who would rid his son of such evil traits.

For a time no one appeared, but at last there came to the king an uncouth giant, with great long nails, tusks for teeth and long, pointed ears.

"I am a genie sent by the good fairy who watches over your kingdom," he explained, in answer to the look of wonderment upon the king's face. "Have no fear; I shall take good care of your son and return him to you completely cured."

So the king finally permitted the giant to take the prince with him. The prince wasn't the least bit willing to go, but whether he would or no, he was forced to seat himself upon the back of a great goose, the giant bestrode another, and in a second's time they were flying swiftly through the air. Toto hung on for dear life, fearful every moment that he would take a bad tumble.

"Don't feel so much like kicking and biting and scratching now, eh?" asked the genie.

After a while they landed near a great lake. Strange to say, across this lake there stretched a very narrow plank.

Toto was made to walk across the lake, the genie walking on the water



Flying Swiftly Through the Air.

beside him and pricking him with his sharp nails when he didn't move fast enough. To poor Toto that bridge seemed like a mere thread, and the distance he had to go more than 100 miles.

When his feat was accomplished the giant announced:

"Now we shall pay the old magician a visit. He'll cut off your head and put another one on."

Prince Toto pleaded and cried and promised, but all in vain.

When they reached the cave of the magician, the old man came out in response to the genie's call.

"Yes, indeed," said he, "I have lots of boys' heads left; and this little boy is so naughty that he surely needs another one. I only give the very, very bad boys new heads, you know."

Down on his knees Toto begged to be allowed to keep his own head, promising that never more would he be naughty.

At last the magician listened to his entreaties and let him go.

The genie led Toto back to his father's castle. As they approached it he whispered into the prince's ear:

"Now, remember, if you should become bad again I shall call for you and take you to have your head cut off."

But Toto kept all his promises, and every one wondered at the delightful change which had taken place in the prince who was once so wicked.

### A Boy's Discovery.

While a boy near Charlevoix, Mich., was chopping wood for his mother, a few days ago, he came upon a hollow in the log and an oyster can in the hollow. In the can he found 300 silver dollars, and he went about shouting with glee for about an hour or so. Then the money was taken down to the bank and found to be counterfeit. The bogus dollars and the can had been placed in the hollow of the tree long years before, and as the tree grew they were sealed up as tight as a drum. The boy is now looking for an oyster can with good money in it.

### A Doubtful Compliment.

A cyclist in France overtook a peasant with a donkey cart. The peasant beast was making but little progress, so the benevolent cyclist, putting his left hand against the back of the cart and guiding his machine with the other hand, pushed so hard that the donkey, taking fresh courage, pulled the load successfully up to the top. When the summit was reached the peasant burst into thanks to his benefactor. "It was good of you, indeed, monsieur," he protested. "I should never in the world have got up the hill with only one donkey."

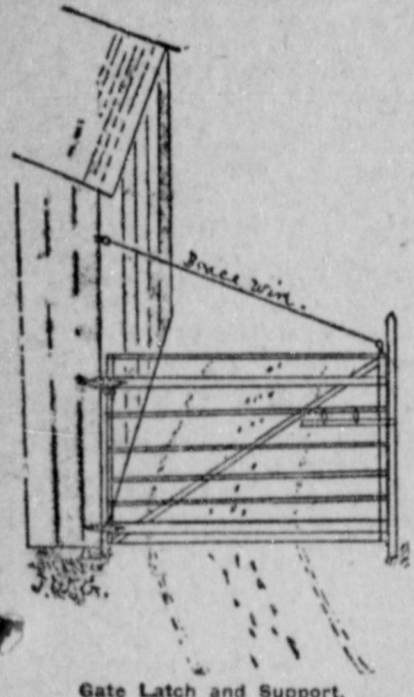




#### GATE LATCH AND SUPPORT.

One Which Can Be Easily and Cheaply Constructed by the Farmer.

This latch and support may be attached to any style of gate. The latch swings on two wires and the end slips into notch cut in the post. The brace wire runs from the top of the



Gate Latch and Support.

gate as shown in cut to the buildings, or a tall post may be used instead if the gate is in a fence away from any buildings. The higher the brace wire, the more the strain there will be on it.

#### TAKING CARE OF HARNESS.

Do Not Let It Get Dirty and Dry as It Will Be Sure to Break.

"There is nothing like leather." But there is nothing like knowing how to keep your leather goods in fine condition, too. Leather is composed of a mass of fine tendrils, intimately interlocked and entwined. When in good, pliable condition, each tendril is capable of much stretching.

If allowed to become dry and hard, when the leather is subjected to a severe pull, the tendrils break instead of stretching. But this does not mean that leather boots or harness should be kept soaked with oil or dressing. Elbow grease applied in quantity is better.

"All dressings should be applied sparingly," is the sound advice of a saddlery concern. Black oil should always be used on black harness and not neatfoot oil, as the latter will draw out the black dye and leave the harness brown. The black harness dye now on the market makes excellent farm harness dressing. They contain the "nourishment" necessary for keeping the harness in good order.

But first, all dirt should be washed off with lukewarm water and ordinary soap. The black fat should then be applied with a cloth, given a short time to penetrate the leather and then rubbed dry with another cloth.

Some make the mistake of oiling without unbuckling the harness. The parts that need nourishment most are under the buckles where the metal causes hardness and brittleness. If people would vary the holes of the harness occasionally it would last much longer.

An objection to neatfoot oil is that it inclines to wash off the beeswax from the stitches, leaving the bare thread, which then soon breaks.

#### LOW DOWN WAGONS.

One Farmer Who Finds Them Just the Thing for the Farmer.

I would not be without my low down farm wagon for three times its cost. Write a correspondent of Orange and Farmer. I am using mine every day, hauling feed of all kinds for cattle. They are handy about loading, handy in turning, as you can turn much shorter than can be done with a standard wagon.

Have a steel wheel, wood axle and coupling. This combination makes a wagon that should last for 15 or 20 years. Of course, a low wheel wagon is not the thing for heavy hauling on bad roads. They are intended for farm purposes only.

I would advise anyone on the farm to buy a low wagon with 4-inch tires and 3 1/2-inch skids. Mine is a 3 1/2-inch skid, but that is too heavy. This kind of wagon will not cut up the field. The draft is bound to be heavier with a standard wagon.

#### Hogs in Confinement.

Where hogs are kept in confinement it is noticed that they crave foods like charcoal, ashes, rotten wood, etc. It would seem as though such foods were of little value, for when analyzed they show but slight quantities of nutrition. Yet these foods are found to be excellent correctives for the hog's system, especially where large quantities of corn are fed.

In judging the value of land for farm purposes, which judgment would you rather take—that of an old farmer, or an agricultural chemist?

#### QUALITY OF MANURE.

It is Greatly Affected by the Manner in Which It is Handled.

One important factor in the care given the manure before it is applied to the land. The common way of throwing the manure out in a pile to be tramped in the mud by the stock and leached away by the rains is productive of great loss of plant food. Besides, the fermentation in such a pile is destructive of nitrogen and humus. The Cornell station showed that horse manure thrown in an unsheltered pile lost in six summer months 42 per cent. of its fertilizing elements. The New Jersey station showed that solid and liquid manure mixed lost by exposure in 109 days 51 per cent. of its nitrogen and phosphoric acid each and 61 per cent. of its potash. Such care is certainly wasteful and manure kept under such conditions cannot give very large increased yields. At the same time as the above experiment the Cornell station piled some mixed manure so that fermentation went on slowly, but the pile was not sheltered from rain. Under such condition the loss of constituents was 9.2 per cent. Another pile handled so that it dried without fermentation lost practically nothing. Prof. Fear of the Pennsylvania station showed that it was more economical by \$2.50 per head in a period of six months to allow the manure from fattening steers to accumulate under them for two months at a time than it was to clean the stables daily and deposit in the ordinary way. This saving does not consider the labor involved in hauling the manure. The practice of allowing the manure to accumulate for a time is a practicable one for loose stock if there be plenty of bedding to keep them clean and absorb the liquids. The constant tramping keeps the manure solid and fermentation goes on slowly. However, when the stock is taken off, the stable should be cleaned at once and the manure scattered, for there is soon a big loss of nitrogen in the form of ammonia.

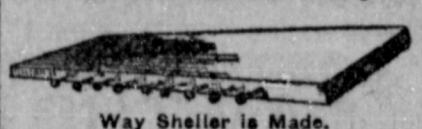
The ideal way of handling manure is to remove it to the field every day and spread on the land, says the Farmers' Review. In this way there is little loss by fermentation and what substance is leached out by rain is washed into the soil where it is taken up by the roots, or is chemically combined with other minerals in the soil. For this purpose there is no better way than the using of a manure spreader. It will hold usually all the cleanings for a day and in some cases the cleanings of two or three days may be thrown into the spreader and then hauled out. Farmers everywhere have found the spreader an almost indispensable tool.

However, it is not always convenient to haul out and spread every day. The ground is frequently too soft to go on with a team and wagon, and often the field on which it is wished to apply the manure is occupied by a crop. Under such conditions it becomes necessary to store the manure for some time. Few farmers will go to the expense of building a covered manure pit with cement sides and bottom into which the liquid and solid manure may be kept solid and damp, but every one could have a concave area with cement, or stiff clay, bottom, from which drainage would not take place. Into this the manure could be thrown in a rather deep pile, kept evenly spread, and packed down by the tramping of loose animals or otherwise. The tramping would prevent rapid fermentation and the rains would keep the pile sufficiently moist. It should be said in this connection that an effort should be made to save all the liquids by a liberal use of bedding. The liquids, weight for weight, are twice as valuable as the solids. Whatever method is resorted to for storing, the manure should be kept solid and damp and should be hauled to the field and scattered as soon as possible. It should be scattered at once and not be allowed to lie in piles for a week or even months. It should be spread evenly over the ground and here again the spreader will come into good use.

#### METHOD OF SHELLING CORN.

Simple Device Which Will Do Rapid and Thorough Work.

Where one does not have a regular sheller the best method of shelling corn that I have seen is to drive the edge of a fence plank full of nails, letting the heads extend out one-half or three-fourths of an inch. The plank



Way Sheller is Made.

can be laid across a tub or box and used as a seat, says Prairie Farmer, and the corn be shelled very rapidly by rubbing across it.

#### RURAL JOTTINGS.

Every question that is pertinent to one man is most likely pertinent to another.

With prices for nitrogen going up the thing to do is to put down more seed of clover and peas.

The more crooked people are in their dealings with you, the straighter you should try to be. If nothing else pays the contrast will.

A farmer writes us that they got in their hay on the eight-hour system—that is, eight hours before dinner and eight hours after.

No human power can help a farmer who, at this season has no vegetable except potatoes. We can pick any of 15 things from the garden at any time. What do people live in the country for?

## Gideon and His Three Hundred

Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 17, 1907

Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Judges 7:9-23. Memory verses 17, 18.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Ye shall not fear them; for the Lord your God He shall fight for you."—Deut. 3:22.

TIME.—The period of the Judges lasted, according to our Bible margins, 322 years. B. C. 147-106 (including 211 and Samuel). Gideon lived about the middle of this period. Many scholars make the period shorter, and place it later. The question is unsettled.

PLACE.—The broad valley of Jezreel, which extends from the plain of Esdraelon southeast to the Jordan. The southern part of Galilee. The text of the 300 was by the Well Harod, 13 miles from the Jordan, and ten miles south of Nazareth. In this region took place the great battle in which Saul and his sons were slain (1 Sam. 29:1; 31:1).

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

The Period of the Judges.—The Book of Judges is a collection of records belonging to the period between the death of Joshua and the birth of Samuel, a period of 280 years according to our common chronology. But if we add together the numbers given in Judges they amount to 410 years. For this and other reasons it is entirely probable that "the oppressions and deliverances were not successive, but, in part, synchronous. There were, in fact, without exception, local struggles; and it is not only conceivable, but highly probable, that while one part of the land was enjoying security under its judge other tribes were groaning under the foreign yoke."—Prof. Moore. While several of the events were thus occurring at the same time in different parts of the land, in other cases the judges ruled practically over the whole. "The Judges formed temporary heads in particular centers, or over particular groups of tribes,—Barak, in the north of Israel, Gideon, in the center, Jephthah, on the east of Jordan, Samson, in the extreme southwest."—Driver.

The Moral Decline.—At the close of a long period of peace and prosperity the people had degenerated morally. Business transactions with the Canaanites,—transactions which often required the performance of religious rites,—made it easy not to realize the difference between them. They were attracted by the easy morals of the heathen.

The Cry from the Depths.—In their great distress the people began to repent and cry unto the Lord for help. A prophet was sent to show them that their trouble was on account of their sins (Judg. 6:7-10).

The Answer.—God Raises Up Gideon.—Gideon belonged to the tribe of Manasseh. His father's name was Joash and lived at Ophrah, not far from Shechem. He was a man of highly noble person, and a noble race, like the son of a king, and whose brothers "each one resembled the children of a king" (Judg. 8:18). He was a man of strong common sense, a patriot, a true lover of God, cautious, modest, brave, and enthusiastic. The signs of the fleece (Judg. 6:36-40), says Ewald, illustrate Gideon's own character: warm and zealous, while all around were indifferent and cold; calm and cool, when all around were excited. Gideon was probably a middle-aged man at this time, for he had a son of his own almost grown up (Judg. 8:20).

The Sifting of the Army.—Gideon proclaimed: "Whoever is fearful and afraid, let him depart." In view of the fearful odds against them two-thirds of the army turned back, leaving only 10,000 soldiers.

Still there were too many for the purpose. The second sieve was woven of alertness, quick wit, self-control, vigorous strength, boldness. The test was through their way of drinking in the near presence of the enemy.

In order to understand the test we must see clearly the circumstances. Gideon's army was on one side of the stream, and the enemy on the other, and how near some scouting parties might be was unknown, for the reeds and shrubs along the banks afforded ample cover for hostile ambushes. Those who bowed down, drinking headlong, did not appreciate their position or the foe.

The Victory by the Sword of the Lord and of Gideon.—Va. 9:23. The Encouragement.—Va. 9:15. Everything was now ready, except a new inbreathing of courage and faith. To accomplish this Gideon and his officer went early in the night into the camp of the Midianites sleeping in the security of their numbers. Listening near a tent, they heard a man telling to his comrade a dream from which he had just awakened. Compare with v. 13 the translation and annotation of the Polyehrome Bible. "I dreamed that a cake of barley griddle-bread,—a kind of flat, round, hard-baked, ash-ace, representing the Israelite peasantry—was rolling hither and thither through the camp of Midian, and it came to a tent and struck it and turned it upside down." The men interpreted the dream as meaning the overthrow of Midian by Israel.

#### Practical Points.

The story of Gideon does not teach that he cares nothing for means adapted to the end. Gideon had faith, but he used his forces in the best way, and selected the 300 because of their adaptation to the special service required.

In the Christian warfare the trumpets express our power of speaking for God. The lamps are our character, and example, lighted by God's grace, and shining for men; and the pitchers represent our capacity of receiving the truth and the spirit of God.

#### PUBLIC HAS RIGHT TO KNOW.

Truthful Labels on Canned Goods Is a Requisite.

Determined effort is being made by the manufacturers of canned goods throughout the country to induce the secretary of agriculture to defer the enforcement of the provision of the pure food act which requires the label on canned goods to state "the substance of the product and the place of manufacture." The chief argument used in making the appeal is that the manufacturers have already had printed labels, costing at least \$500,000, that would be lost by the enforcement of the act.

The argument of the canners will not hold. They have had ample notice of the operation of the law and all of its provisions, and it must be their loss if they have not made preparations for observing the federal act. Incidentally, the fact that their present labels do not meet the requirements of the law, in other words, do not state in substance the contents of the can, is the best argument in the world for the destruction of the labels and the printing of new ones that will give the customer some substantial hint of what he is buying. The time is past when a manufacturer can mix a little water and glucose and label it "Pure Vermont Maple Syrup," or pass canned rabbit off for "Select Canned Chicken." The man or woman who buys "Choice Canned Veal" wants some assurance that the can is not filled with goat meat or something less palatable. When the purchaser pays the price for a big tin of "York State Apples" he does not want to be disturbed and angered by opening it to find it filled with parodies on the original Garden of Eden fruit.

The label question is a simple one. If the manufacturers have supplies of them that do not meet all of the requirements of the federal law, the defect may be remedied by the use of "stickers" supplying the omissions. If the labels were prepared for the deception of the customer, they should have never been used at all and the sooner they are destroyed the better for all concerned. In the matter of canned goods, most of the Americans are from Missouri.

#### No Chesterfield.

A Christian Scientist of Boston was praising the late Earl of Dunmore.

"Lord Dunmore," he said, "was a good Christian Scientist and a good man. Tall and robust and supple, I can see him still with his short gray beard and his kind face. His only fault—a fault due to his aristocratic upbringing, no doubt—was the exaggerated value that he set upon correctness. He insisted in correctness in eating, in dress, in everything."

"At a dinner in Beacon street last year I heard him tell a story about an incorrect self-made man, or 'nouveau riche,' as he called him."

"This man was dressing one night to go out. His wife bustled into the room before he started, to look him over."

"But, George," she said, reproachfully, 'aren't you going to wear your diamond studs to the banquet?'"

"No. What's the use?" George growled. "My napkin would hide 'em, anyway."—New Orleans States.

#### Lacked Courage.

Mike Maloney's wife was an invalid, and the doctor had been doing all sorts of things for her; changing the medicine so often that poor Mike's income would scarcely reach and make both ends meet; and at last the doctor said that his wife must go to a warmer climate.

Mike listened to that advice for several months, and finally when October came, the doctor told Mike, one Saturday evening after all of his wife's wages had been spent that his wife positively must be sent "to a warmer climate without delay."

Mike left the room for a few minutes, and when he returned, he was wiping his eyes with his left hand, while with his right hand he brought an axe which he gave to the physician, saying:

"I hate to do it, Doc. You please do it for me."

#### Better Than Two.

The foreman of a railway construction gang engaged on a spur near Philadelphia was approached not long since by an Irishman of the gang, who asked about a job for his brother Dennis.

"He's just as good a man as me-silf," said Mike. "Can't ye fix him here?"

"I guess so," responded the foreman. "Send him here to-morrow morning."

"Whille I'm about it," continued the Celt, "I'd loike to put in a word for me other brother, Malachi."

"Is he a good man, too?"

"Me frind," said the Irishman, impressively, "Malachi's a better man than mesilf an' Dennis put together."

"In that case," said the foreman with a grin, "tell Malachi to come; and you and Dennis can look for other jobs."—Harper's Magazine.

#### Clyde Fitch's Advice.

At a dinner given in his honor in New York not long ago, Clyde Fitch told of the advice he once gave an aspiring young novelist who worried him with his books. "It appears that the embryo Fitching was better qualified to 'sell shoes' than write novels. One day he came to Mr. Fitch in a great state of mind. He declared: 'No, one will read my manuscripts. There is a conspiracy of silence against me.' I told him: 'Fitch—Saturday Evening Post.'"

# 1855 Berea College 1907-8

## FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

### Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

### Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 25 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment \$29.50. Installment plan: first day \$21.05, including \$1.00 deposit, middle of term \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$29.00. Installment plan: first day \$21.00, including \$1.00 deposit, middle of term \$9.00.

REFUNDING—Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced. On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, all but fifty cents, but no allowance for any fraction of a month. On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bids when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

THE FIRST DAY of the fall term is September 11, 1907.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE, BEREA, KENTUCKY

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel, and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world.

The Knife and The Citizen for One Dollar! That brings in subscriptions all the time. See full program on page 1.



## THE SCHOOL

### Problems of the District School.

By Prof. Dinsmore.

#### Part 6.—Love as a Factor in Teaching.

[In this article Prof. Dinsmore goes on with his remarks on love, as a teacher should show it, discussing pupils who have been falling behind others of their age.]

If time will possibly permit it is better not to put these grown-ups in classes with the little ones. They will be more comfortable and advance more rapidly by themselves. Much of the work given the little ones they do not need and are embarrassed by it. The teacher's manner to the children is not suited to them, they need to be addressed according to their age rather than their advancement in learning. Besides it is absurd to have them going over little sentences about dogs and cats, tops and dolls and the hundred other trifles that are perfectly suited to the children. Paul's statement expresses it admirably, "When I was a child I thought as a child, I spoke as a child, but when I became a man I put away childish things." Give them something suited to their age and manner of thinking and let them work it out giving such help as they need. By all means let them recite by themselves.

Also they should be constantly reminded that they are "catching up." In fact the whole process of their learning is "catching up" knowledge that should have been acquired long ago. If a belated one is strong in some one branch let him devote as much time as he likes to it for a while. It will be a great day when it can be said, "John is as good in arithmetic, or in reading, as any one of his age." This gives him a sure footing and all that is necessary now is to tell him he must bring up other studies. A little reflection will show that this is not only good common sense but that it is sound pedagogy.

A little knowledge of what has been done by some of these cases of arrested education should be a great stimulus to any teacher and he ought to be glad of an opportunity to extend a helping hand to any within his reach.

One of the best County Superintendents the writer has ever known is fond of encouraging backward ones by telling his own experience. His schooling began as the result of an accident that left him a cripple for several months when he was sixteen years of age. The father was not in favor of education, he would teach his boy to work. But when work was out of the question and the boy begged to go to school his wish was granted. What a revelation it was! He looked with wonder and envy at boys of his own age who could read like a "house afire," could work hard "sums" and who "rattled" off big words, such as "cancellation," "longitude and time," "allegation medial," and "duodecimals." How ashamed he was of his ignorance! Could he ever acquire such knowledge? However he applied himself with all his might and made such strides that when he was recovered of his injury there was no keeping him out of school. He was willing to work hard in vacation but when school opened his father was practically compelled to yield.

The result was that in four years he took the County Examination and came out triumphant with a third class certificate. Could it be possible that he was now equipped to teach a district school? He could scarcely believe it yet there was the proof, signed by the County Superintendent and his fellow examiners. He secured a school, taught it to the satisfaction of the district and with the money earned went away to school. This he did repeatedly until he was the leading teacher in the county. His specialty was encouraging boys and girls who had never had a "chance." While still under thirty he was elected to the County Superintendency, and by all accounts did the most efficient work ever known in that community. Had he been put with the little ones to keep pace with them no such record could have been made.

Two other county superintendents are known to the writer who learned

## THE HOME

### TWO SOUPS

Hot vegetable soups are among the best dishes for the housemother to give her hungry brood for supper, when they come home from school on a rainy day. The thick soups, often called chowders, contain the most nourishment. One of the most easily made and most appreciated on a cold night is

### POTATO CHOWDER.

Cut a couple of slices of bacon into small pieces and fry out in an iron kettle. Into the kettle slice thin two large onions and stir until a cream color but do not brown or burn. Next add a quart of thinly sliced potatoes and a very small piece of red pepper, and cover with hot water. Cook slowly until very soft. Add 1 quart of milk and make soup for the family. Season

pepper. Stir two table-spoons of flour smooth with cold milk and add to the boiling soup. Let boil two or three minutes, then serve.

### CORN CHOWDER.

Corn chowder is made in the same way as potato chowder by adding a can of corn to the potatoes and onion at the same time the milk is added. Only one table-spoon of flour will then be needed for the thickening.

### THICKENED MILK.

Another good cold weather dish is the old-fashioned thickened milk. Stir smooth with cold milk one teaspoonful of salt and six table-spoons of flour. Pour this slowly into one quart of scalded milk, stirring all the time to keep from burning. Let cook slowly on back of stove for five minutes then serve with milk or canned fruit.

## IN OUR OWN STATE

### Trouble in Tobacco Districts Likely—Frankfort in Darkness.

The Bourbon stock yards at Louisville were swept by fire Tuesday night, a loss of \$200,000 being caused. Four people were hurt in fighting the flames and twenty carloads of cattle were burned.

Signs of trouble over the pooling of the tobacco crop in this state are appearing. Night riders have been at work in several of the tobacco counties, and the barn of William Green, a grower at Daviess County who refused to pool his tobacco, was burned late last week. The situation in that county is becoming serious, the farmers who have not pooled are said to be arming themselves, and a big meeting of these men has been called for Saturday. The "army of peace" has disbanded and the members have returned to their homes. One success of the association was noted. The Stemming Tobacco District Association closed a deal with the Imperial Tobacco Company for the 1907 crop of five counties. The average price to be paid is eight and a fraction cents and the manufacturer will pay about \$1,250,000 to the growers of the district. The plan to plant no Burley tobacco next year was very generally endorsed, and it now looks as if there might be no crop of any importance in this state next year.

Mrs. Edmund Kirby Smith, the widow of Gen. Kirby Smith, who was in command of the Confederate forces at the battle of Richmond, near here, died Saturday at Sewanee, Tenn.

Mrs. Robert Kirtley and Ed Flack of near Mt. Sterling, were arrested in connection with the investigation of the death of the Mrs. Kirtley's husband, probably from poison.

Fully one thousand members of the Kentucky brigade, United Confederate veterans, held their annual reunion at Pewee Valley beginning last Thursday.

The annual state convention of the Student Missionary Volunteers was held last week in Lexington, with good attendance.

James W. Hugely, a wealthy farmer living near Red House, Madison County was killed Friday while standing in a quarry overseeing the getting out of some stone. A huge stone fell on him, killing him instantly.

Frankfort was in total darkness Sunday night as a result of the breaking down of the electric light plant. All the street lights went out, and many people who had electric lights in their homes were also left without light. Many of the streets were in such bad condition that people could not reach the churches for the evening services.

The petition for separate local option election in the county and city lodged with County Judge Turpin a month ago, were withdrawn Monday in Judge Turpin's court, by the whiskey men who had put the petition in circulation. While no reasons were given for their withdrawal, it is believed to be on account of so many illegal signatures to the first petition and other irregularities.

The whiskey men have begun obtaining signatures to an entirely new petition and all persons who sign same must understand now the exact object of the petition, no matter what other claim is made for it, viz: To get another vote in the city of Richmond separate from a vote in the county with the hope of carrying Richmond wet and reopening the saloons within the next few months. The whiskey men think they have a right to another election on the same day in the city and county. Of course, the county would go dry overwhelmingly, but it would be a tight race in Richmond and hence all friends of temperance and law and order are warned to keep their names off this petition so as to prevent an election within the next three years.

This warning is issued on the authority of Madison County Law and Order League and it should be sufficient to prevent every true friend of local option from plunging the county and city into a heated contest which might result in Richmond going wet and reopen the saloons so as to deluge the county with intoxicating liquor again.

C. E. Woods, Mayor, Richmond, Ky.

### A REQUEST

Will any of the housekeepers who are readers of The Citizen please send me some of their favorite recipes? I wish to have them for use in a cook book we are preparing. We do not want "fancy dishes" but just the plain everyday things that your family enjoy. Send them to Mrs. Jennie Lester Hill, Berea, Ky.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page.)

unwise one in the first place, as the unions did not have enough money for a long fight, and the officers tried to keep them from quitting.

Under the new law in Tennessee the saloons were completely shut up in Knoxville and in Bristol, beginning November 1. In the last days of October carloads of liquors were shipped out of the state, and in both cities whiskey could be bought almost at your own price.

A town in Russia Turkestan, almost on the other side of the earth, was destroyed by a landslide, and several hundred people were killed, being buried alive.

President Roosevelt went to Oyster Bay to vote on Tuesday and returned to Washington the same night.

The national W. C. T. U. convention will meet in Nashville November 8, and it is expected that 1,000 delegates will attend the meeting.

Representatives of the Central American Governments will meet at a peace conference to be held at Washington November 11. It is hoped that as a result wars between the nations represented will be prevented and that internal revolutions will become things of the past.

## STATE DEVELOPMENT

The Sixth Annual State Convention which will be held in Louisville November 19, 20 and 21 will probably surpass in interest of any event of the sort ever held in Kentucky. Strenuous efforts are being put forth by the local committee of Arrangements in Louisville and the members of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky State Development Association, throughout the state.

Invitations are daily being sent to the well known speakers on all topics of interest throughout the country and the latest acceptance received is from the Hon. James B. McCreary, Senator McCreary, as is well known, has devoted considerable time and attention in the United States Senate to the subject of the Panama Canal and he has therefore, consented to address the convention on the subject of the Panama Canal and its effect on the Trade and Industries of the Southern States.

Much work is being done by the Committees on invitation and delegates. Throughout the state, hundreds of prominent men have been urged to take a part in the work of securing a proper representation on the floor of the convention from each county and a gratifying interest has been shown.

## THE MARKET

### Berea Prices

Eggs, per doz.—20c.  
Butter, per lb.—15-25c.  
Potatoes, Irish, per bu.—\$0 \$0-\$1 00  
Potatoes, Sweet, per bu.—\$1 00-\$1 20  
Apples, per bu.—\$1 50-\$2 00  
Turnips, per bu.—50c.  
Cabbage, per lb.—2c.  
Chickens, on foot, per lb.—10c.  
Chickens, dressed, per lb.—12½c.  
Chestnuts, per bu.—\$3 20  
Hickory nuts, per bu.—\$30 75-\$1 00  
Walnuts, per bu.—40-50c.  
Butternuts, per bu.—75c.

### Live Stock

Louisville, Nov. 5.  
Extra good steers \$ 5 @ 5 25  
Light shipping steers 4 50 5 00  
Choice butcher steers 4 25 4 75  
Fair to good " 3 65 4 15  
Common to medium do 3 30 3 50  
Choice butcher heifers 3 50 4 25  
Fair to good do do 3 30 3 50  
Com. to med. do do 2 50 3 00  
Choice butcher cows 3 50 4  
Fair to good do do 3 00 3 50  
Com. to med. do do 2 25 3  
Canners 1 25 25  
Choice feeders 4 4 25  
Med. to good do 3 50 4 00  
Com. and rough do 3 30 3 50  
Good to ext. stock steers 3 50 4  
Fair to good do do 3 30 3 50  
Com. to med. do do 2 50 3 00  
Good to ex stock heifers 3 30 3 50  
Com. to med. do do 2 50 3  
Good to extra oxen 4 25 4 75  
Med. to good do 3 30 3 4  
Good to extra bulls 3 00 3 50  
Fair to good bulls 2 50 3 00  
Choice veal calves 6 25 6 75  
Fair to good do do 4 00 5 00  
Coarse, heavy calves 2 50 3 50  
Choice milk cows 35 40  
Com. to med. do do 25 30  
Plain common do do 10 20

### HOOS.

Choice p. & b 200-300 lbs. 6 10 6 20  
Medium packers, 160 to 200 lbs. 6 20  
Light shippers, 120 to 160 lbs. 6 00  
Choice pigs, 90 to 120 lbs. 5 50 5 70  
Light pigs, 50 to 90 lbs. 5 25 5 50  
Roughs, 160 to 500 lbs. 3 50 5 50

### SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Good to ch. fat sheep 3 75 4 00

## A New Addition To Berea

### A NEW STREET

Lots For Sale in Best Part of Town at only \$100. Terms to suit purchaser. Two houses of four and eight rooms at reasonable prices.

B. P. AMBROSE & SON,  
Box 11a Berea, Ky.

|                      |      |      |                                       |
|----------------------|------|------|---------------------------------------|
| Fair to good sheep   | 3 00 | 3 50 | Eight foot, 6 by 8, firsts, 50 cents. |
| Common sheep         | 2 00 | 3 00 | Eight foot, 6 by 8, culls, 25 cents.  |
| Bucks                | 7 00 | 7 25 |                                       |
| Choice butcher lambs | 4 50 | 5 00 |                                       |
| Choice spring lambs  | 6 00 | 6 50 |                                       |
| Seconds              | 5 00 | 5 25 |                                       |
| Culls and tail-ends  | 2 00 | 4 00 |                                       |
| Good native ewes     | 6 00 | 6 00 |                                       |

### Spokes

Prices paid by Standard Wheel Co. at Berea, for black or shell bark hickory spokes, split or sawed.

|                             | Per      |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Thous.                      |          |
| First size, A and B grade,  | \$ 16 00 |
| First size, C grade,        | 9 00     |
| First size, D grade,        | 7 00     |
| Second size, A and B grade, | 21 00    |
| Second size, C grade,       | 12 00    |
| Second size, D grade,       | 9 00     |
| Third size, A and B grade,  | 25 00    |
| Third size, C grade,        | 12 00    |
| Fourth size, A and B grade, | 30 00    |

Nov. 5.—Monday was a very busy day at Madison County Stock yards. About 2500 cattle on the market, a big crowd, and everybody seemed busy, but market was slow, and prices from 25 to 50 cents lower than last court, owing to condition of fat cattle market and to approaching election. Consequently about a third of the cattle were left unsold. There was quite a decline in price of mules, horses and all kinds of stock.

### Tan Bark

Price at the depot at Berea, per cord, \$7 00.

### Ties

Prices at the depot at Berea.  
Eight and a half feet long, 6 by 8, firsts, 53 cents.  
Eight and a half feet long, 6 by 8, culls, 23 cents.

First size is 1½ in. on the heart, 1¼ in. deep and 28 to 30 inches long. Second size is 2 in. on the heart, 2 in. deep and 30 in. long. Third size is 2¼ in. on the heart, 2¼ in. deep and 30 in. long. Fourth size is 2½ in. on the heart, 2½ in. deep and 30 in. long.  
A. & B. Grade is good, sound, white coarse, heavy growth, live timber, full to sizes and free from defects.  
C. Grade is good, sound, white timber, that is lighter in weight, and growth is finer and not so heavy as the A. B. Grade. It must be free from defects also, and full to sizes.  
D. Grade is good, sound, red and red and white mixed timber, clear of defects and full to sizes.  
Defects are knots, worms, bird pecks, wind shakes, crooked grain and checks.



## To Educate Your Children!

This ceiled cottage, four rooms, with stoves, tables, chairs and bedsteads. MAY BE RENTED FOR \$10 A TERM. Other dwellings of various sizes and for very reasonable prices. Address

T. J. OSBORNE, Berea, Ky.

## ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. It is our purpose to

Deal Justly and Liberally With All.

## Your Account Solicited.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

## THE Berea National Bank

Capital \$25,000.00 Surplus \$1,500.00  
S. E. WELCH, President. J. L. GAY, Cashier.

## I AM THE MAN WHO SELLS THE LAND.

Berea Town Property, Improved and Unimproved.

One cottage left in west end \$450.  
Three lots left in west end, an acre in each lot \$100 each.  
One eight room two story frame building, all plastered.  
Chimney, two grates, good cistern 12 by 12, lot 100 by 800, fruit trees, wood house, barn, etc. \$2,500.  
A nice cottage with three lots on Walnut Meadow Pike \$1,500.  
One new house and lot, good water, barn, on Jackson st. \$1,000.  
I have a farm of 43 acres, small box house, 1-2 miles west of Berea, price \$1,200. A great bargain for anyone.  
Fifty one acres on Berea and Big Hill Pike, ¼ miles from Berea \$25.00 per acre.

Any One Wanting Property of Any Kind Call and See Me. I Can Supply Your Needs.

## J. P. BICKNELL.

REAL ESTATE AGENT and MERCHANT.



End Came Quickly.  
Mayfield, Ky.—Sam T. Daughaday, 40, had just stepped off the train at the Illinois Central depot when he said: "I've gone as far as I can," and dropped to the ground dead. He was a salesman for a local concern.



## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### LAUREL COUNTY.

Nov. 2.—Miss Bertha Rales, of Virginia, is visiting Miss Lillie Robinson. —Mrs. Perry Reams, of Mitchell, Oregon, is making an extended visit to relatives here. —Miss Nellie Brown, of Louisville, is visiting here this week. —Mr. and Mrs. William Parsley have returned from Louisville, where they had been visiting for several weeks. —Mr. and Mrs. Theo. G. Moran returned home Tuesday, after spending several days at Jamestown and other points along the Atlantic Coast. —Miss Mary Madden, of Mauldin, Jackson County, visited her sister, Mrs. C. C. Hoskins, last week. —Mrs. Stone, of Berry, Ky., visited her daughter, Miss Edith Stone, last week. —Mrs. J. P. Hundley and daughter, Miss Bertha Marlowe, are visiting at Befge, Clay county. —Mr. and Mrs. Boon Logan and son, Boon, of Pineville, visited their daughter, Mrs. John Boreling last Sunday. —Messdames J. W. Bastin and Sam Hardin returned Tuesday morning from an extended trip east, including Jamestown Exposition and New York. —Miss Lettie Caldwell returned Monday from Louisville, where she had been visiting for several days.

Nov. 1.—The chestnut crop is about over in this part. —J. F. Reams visited the sick bed of Uncle Elisha Bowling Sunday. Brother Bowling is a member of the Baptist church at Long Branch, a noted farmer and an upright gentleman. —P. F. Reams, J. H. Bales, J. F. Reams, J. J. Young, Millie Young and others, all of Congo, attended the Odd Fellows celebration Saturday at McWhorter. —Mr. and Mrs. Bingham of near Pineville have purchased a home near McWhorter. Mr. Bingham will erect a store in a short time. —The debate at Salem is lively with much enthusiasm showed among the students. —Dora Vaughn is visiting her brother Frank Vaughn at this writing. —Mrs. B. P. Young is on the sick list this week. —Mrs. John Doan visited Mrs. P. F. Reams Monday. —A lively debate was conducted by the students at Miss Lucy Reams' school at Long Branch today (Friday). —Miss Eliza McCarty who has been teaching school at District No. 9, is very ill with typhoid fever. —Circuit court began at London Monday. —The Rev. Walter L. Brock will preach at Old Salem tomorrow (Saturday). —The Rev. John Creech, aged 74 years, was married Tuesday. May the latter part of his life be filled with many joys and pleasures is the wish of his many friends. —The little son of J. C. Moore died Wednesday from a disease thought to be diphtheria. —There has been a revival at the Wyatt's chapel resulting in 16 joiners and the organization of a new church.

### OWSLEY COUNTY.

Nov. 4.—Go to your precinct early tomorrow and vote for Willson and against the proposed amendment to the constitution. —Hiram Hogg who has been so low with typhoid fever, is so much improved as to be out of danger. —Republicans are alive to their duty in this county and will give the Republican state ticket a majority of at least 900. —Albert Brandenburg was nominated for sheriff of this County by the Democrats in time to get his name on the official ballot under the Rooster. —G. B. Wilson, H. H. Rice and S. A. Caudill, all Republicans, are candidates for Sheriff and are making a vigorous fight for the office. But Willson being lucky enough to get his name under the Log Cabin seems to have a fighting chance. —The candidate in this Legislative District, Mr. W. M. Cope, of the County of Jackson will have a walkover, as he has no opposition. —The railroad from Heidelberg to Elk City, five miles from this place, is about completed, where the finest coal fields are now being opened up that can be found in Eastern Kentucky. It will give Booneville a new depot within five miles of town. —S. F. Reynolds and Pleas Abshear have purchased the Minter and Abshear steam saw, grist, and carding machinery of South Booneville, and are now operating it. They paid about \$1050.

### VINCENT

Nov. 2.—Subscribe for The Citizen and vote the Republican ticket! This is the earnest appeal of your correspondent. —Mrs. B. B. Botner of Vincent is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ray Mainous, of Paint Lick at present. —George Begley of Buck Creek is erecting a new dwelling near Brown Bowman's, with Harrison Turner as the principal carpenter. —Isaac Richardson and Miss Martha Creech were quietly married at the home of the bride's father near Travelers Rest Thursday evening last. May success crown their every effort and their future life be

one of happiness and content. —John Warren who was a resident of our place has sold his farm to Joseph Lackett and will make his future home in Powell County. We are sure sorry to lose as good a citizen as Mr. Warren and feel that it will be hard to find one to fill his stead. —Said Caudell and Ballard Minter are furnishing the supply of coal for our neighborhood for the coming winter. —Walker Flynn of Estill County was the guest of W. H. Venable over Saturday and Sunday. —John Chestnut was up from Heidelberg Sunday. —W. H. Venable was at Beattyville Saturday on business. —Vincent Price, son of the Widow Price who lives near Vincent, met a most serious accident a few days ago while out hunting with a shot gun. He dropped the gun which was discharged, the contents taking effect in his arm and side. The wound is very serious but we hope not dangerous.

### MADISON COUNTY.

Nov. 3.—Mrs. Dr. Bronaugh of Stanford, who has been visiting relatives at this place for the past two weeks, returned home Monday. —Mr. Ogg from Berea came down last Friday and took a lot of good pictures for the public school at this place. —James Butler of Calest, Ky., spent Sunday with his cousin, W. A. Butler, at this place. —Hallowe'en night was celebrated according to custom by the young folks here. —Will Adams has rented a farm at Silver Creek and will move the first of the year. We regret to lose such good neighbors. —W. G. Munday will occupy the residence here belonging to Mr. Alex. Gibbs. —Fred Johnson of this place has gone to New Mexico for his health. —William Boulter is very sick. —The little son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moody has been very sick for the past week. —Willis Cole of Mote is very low with malarial fever. —Next Tuesday is our election day. Go every body and vote for Governor Hager for he is our next Governor.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

Nov. 4.—Mrs. Lucinda Wren is quite sick. There is little hope of her recovery. —Harvey Chenault died last Thursday. Mr. Chenault resided near Conway. His death had been expected for some time. —Mrs. L. C. Singleton returned to her home Sunday after a week's visit to relatives near Scaffold Cane. —Mrs. Dave Martin was in Berea Saturday. —The Rev. W. H. Lambert visited friends in Berea Saturday and Sunday. —Charles Wren had a good mule die some days ago. —The family of Mr. William Smith expect a visit from M. N. Smith soon. Mr. Smith is a good Republican. We hope he will come and cast his vote. —Dr. Robinson of Berea was in this vicinity Sunday. —Walter Grant and his brothers Harve and W. S., visited home folks Sunday. —Mrs. Frank Lambert of Flanigan, Ky., visited Mr. and Mrs. James Grant Saturday and Sunday. —Mrs. Mattie Wren has been quite sick but is much better. —The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. G. Poynter has been very sick but is much better. —Mrs. Bright Chasteen of Jellico is visiting relatives at this place. —Mat Pig recently removed to Ford, Ky. —W. L. Leavett is visiting relatives near Dreyfus, Ky., this week. —Cal Chasteen is visiting relatives and friends in Jackson County. —Miss Nora E. Coyle visited the family of Joe Lovett Sunday. —G. L. Wren is getting along nicely lecturing, as he has a nice audience every Sunday. We all appreciate Mr. Wren and the Sunday school scholars seem to enjoy the talks very much.

### JACKSON COUNTY.

Nov. 2.—Cool days now. Snow will soon be here. —M. F. Goodman has built a goat house for W. R. Reynolds. —M. J. Smith and Mrs. Marion Smith visited relatives at this place this week. —Mr. and Mrs. John Moore are going to give the young folks a candy party Saturday night, and all are expecting a fine time. —Ed Estridge of Mauldin passed through here delivering pictures this week. —W. R. Rader is visiting his grandparents at Welchburg. —Harry Moore has returned from Hamilton, Ohio, where he has been working for some time. —Geo. Moore and wife are visiting relatives in Lee County. —Everybody is glad for Friday to come so they can get The Citizen.

### CLOVER BOTTOM.

Nov. 3.—Cold weather is upon us and the farmers have been too busy to prepare any wood. —Misses Annie and Rosie Powell attended the teachers' association at Bakersville Saturday. —Mrs. Mary Hayes who has been dangerously ill for some time is thought to be better. Miss Minnie Hayes has dismissed her school on account of her mother's illness. —There seems to be

an epidemic of mumps in this vicinity. —James Johnson who went to Colorado for his health has returned home and is critically ill. —Everybody seems to be interested in the coming election. Charlie Durham says he is able to whip every man that falls to his knees. —Born to Mr. and Mrs. Eli Sparks, a fine girl. —Miss Maggie and Lonas Durham visited at the home of their teacher Wednesday night. —Lewis McGuire and family will visit relatives at Goochland and Climax next week. —Mrs. James Baker had a letter from her son who disappeared from home a year ago. He wrote that he was on his way to California. —The Rev. Green Croker preached an interesting sermon at this place Sunday. —While returning from the Sunday School rally some of the boys fired several shots on the public highway near James Durham's home. Boys had better let revolvers alone, as well as whiskey if they wish to stay out of trouble. —We hear that John R. Kerby, who went with his family to Colorado for his health is improving. We hope he will regain his health and return to live among us as he is a good moral and upright citizen.

### DATHA.

Oct. 30.—Bro. Mathews has just concluded a series of meetings at Wyatt's Chapel resulting in 19 additions. —The High Knob Literary Society was attended Friday night by quite a number from our little village. —Abraham Carmach has just returned from London, Ky. —The I. O. O. F. outing was attended by a large crowd. —Mr. and Mrs. Justice Begley, Misses Emma and Cora Langdon, Mr. Arnold Begley and Miss Honor House were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Garland Wednesday night. —Jackie Burns has gone to London where he will remain a while. —Jesse Bowling has started to Richmond with a nice bunch of cattle. —Dr. Jones of London and Miss Lydia Porter of Portersburg were united in the holy bonds of matrimony the 24th inst. May their pathway through life be strewn with the flowers of sunshine and happiness, is the wish of their friends. —Edward Bowling visited P. W. Welch of High Knob Sunday. —A. M. Hacker and family have returned home from Owsley County where they have been spending the summer. —Steve and Letcher House attended the box supper at Datha schoolhouse Thursday night and report a good time. —Miss Mattie Young was the guest of Miss Honor House Thursday night. —Mr. and Mrs. John Estridge are the proud parents of a fine boy.

### GRAYHAWK.

Nov. 3.—We are having some windy cool weather. —There are many cases of measles in this part. —David Hellard is employed by the Livingston Lumber Co., floating timber. —George Tinch and wife were the welcome guests of John S. Wilson Friday last. —Fountain Fox is in the coal mining business for Turner & Hays. —George Washington Tinch is employed by J. F. Hays & Co., hauling ties to Laurel Fork river. —There was born to the wife of Alfred Johnson recently a large girl. Mr. Johnson is the father of twenty-five children and is 68 years of age. —James Pennington is building a chimney for W. R. Engle this week. —Tinch and Hays are busy rafting ties getting ready for the next tide.

### HURLEY.

Nov. 2.—We are having much rain at this writing. —B. H. Cole of Pittsburg, Ky., was in this vicinity Friday to buy a farm. Everybody seemed glad to see Mr. Cole and wish him to buy a farm here as he is a good citizen. —Jacob H. Gabbard, Jacob Gabbard, Jr., and Dave Gabbard attended the big Republican speaking at McKee Friday night. —John and Ned Gabbard visited their sister, Mrs. Sallie O'Donnell at Richmond last week. —Mr. and Mrs. Perry McCollum returned home Wednesday after an extended visit with friends and relatives in Madison County. —Tom Milt Lake of near Loam and Miss Pollie Hellard, who is teaching school at Pine Knot were married Thursday at the bride's home. We wish the young couple a happy and prosperous life. —Fairis Marcum and his brothers Lewis and Henry visited their sister, Mrs. W. M. Gabbard, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Oct. 28.—We are having very much rain now after having so much pleasant weather. —Our Sunday school at this place is progressing nicely with very good attendance. —Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hurley, Jr., Mrs. W. M. Hurley and daughter Clara, and their cousin Sitha Angel visited friends and relatives at Egypt Friday, Saturday and Sunday. All report a nice time. —John Robert and several others of this place went con hunting Thursday night and caught a nice con. It was so large that it took two persons to carry it. —Green Morris and Jacob S. Moore of Mildred, Ky., was among friends at Hurley Sunday last. —Miss Nannie Morris of Birch Lick visited friends at Egypt Saturday and Sunday last. —Old Uncle Wesley Gabbard of this place, who has been in very ill health for some time is getting along nicely. —Lizzie, the little daughter of Daniel McCollum, has been quite sick for several days. —We

would be glad to hear from the correspondent at Mildred and Sand Gap. Wake up and give us the news.

### BEREA.

Nov. 4.—The Sunday School rally here on October 20 was a success. We were visited by several friends of Berea, and all had a good time. —Elmer and Myrtle Click entertained a crowd of young folks at their home Saturday night of last week. All report a jolly time. —Several of William Kerby's family are ill at this writing with the mumps. —James Williams and sons B. and Tom Williams have gone to Richmond with shingles. —Mr. and Mrs. James Click attended church services at White, Spring Sunday. —The superintendent, Mr. Minter, visited our school on Thursday evening of last week and gave the children an interesting talk. —Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hager have sold out and gone west to make their future home. —John F. Dean cut his foot very badly Friday evening while making ties. —A small child of Mr. and Mrs. Rabe Reece has been seriously ill with throat trouble, but is somewhat better at this writing. —Aunt Martha Click has come over to stay with her son James Click and his family for a while. —Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Dean and son Willie went hunting Saturday night and caught four opossums. —Laura and Nannie Hatfield and Myrtle Click were the guests of Mollie and Bertha Pearson Saturday night. —Mr. and Mrs. Charles Click visited his father Daniel Click last week.

### REPUBLICANS WIN

(Continued from First Page)

solidly to the republican ticket. The colored vote was practically unbroken for the republican ticket. In the so-called respectable wards ordinarily republican, Republican Judge Duncan made extraordinary gains, but not sufficient to come within halting distance. He did not have the vote that was given to Gov. John M. Patton in 1905, when Gov. Herriek carried the city by over 3,000.

### Republicans Elect Entire Ticket.

Cincinnati, Nov. 6.—Col. Leopold Markbreit and the entire republican municipal ticket has been overwhelmingly elected. From 9 o'clock on, after it became evident that the republican nominees had prevailed, the streets began to fill up with noise makers. From moment to moment the crowds were augmented, and shortly after 10 o'clock the Blaine club, headed by "Schmitt's band," began its usual parade through the principal streets of the city. In this parade were a number of automobiles and thousands of followers with the Roman candle and red-fire accessories. This parade marched through the downtown streets, serenading the various newspaper offices, and finally wound up before the Volksblatt office, where a great ovation was tendered Mayor-elect Markbreit.

### Result in Dayton.

In Dayton the democratic organization stood for saloon regulation as between prohibition and unlimited license. The former was represented by Pearl Sigler, backed by the church forces and the anti-saloon league. The latter was the attitude of Mayor Calvin D. Wright, rep., backed by the political workers and the brewery interests. The victory seems with Edward Burkhardt, the democratic candidate. In his success is enfolded the defeat of Chairman Charles Bieser, the Taft leader, and City Engineer Robert Kline, who stands for the Foraker cause. Both are in "one red-burial bier."

### Taylor Re-Elected.

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—Early returns indicate the election of Taylor, the democratic nominee and present mayor, and Langdon, democrat, who prosecuted the grafters, as district attorney, by safe majorities.

### REBUKE TO REED SMOOT

Was Anti-Mormon Victory in Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 6.—The American, or anti-Mormon party, won an overwhelming victory at the polls in this city, electing John S. Bransford as mayor. The result is regarded as a repudiation of United States Senator Reed Smoot, the fight over whose seat in the senate on the ground that he was a polygamist having attracted national attention.

The vote broke all records for this city, Mr. Bransford, the incumbent, having practically a walkover against Richard P. Morris, the democrat, and Charles G. Plummer, republican. One of the incidents of the day was the challenging of Senator Sutherland's citizenship. He had to swear in his vote.

### CORTELYOU'S VOTE

Was Cast in a Lively Stable After Leaving Roosevelt.

Hempstead, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The most distinguished voter here was Secretary of the Treasury George B. Cortelyou, who came on from Washington with the president. Secretary Cortelyou reached here at 10:30 o'clock, having left the president's special train at Mineola. He proceeded to the polling place in District No. 12, a small building forming part of a lively stable, where he voted ballot No. 136. As he entered he nodded pleasantly to the officials and others, and, procuring a set of ballots, vanished into a booth. He soon emerged, voted and quietly left the polling place.

## END OF CAMPAIGN

Democratic Ring's Desperate Tricks—Deal with Liquor Men Exposed.

The finish of the campaign was one of the most exciting in recent years and showed that the Democratic ring was driven to desperate tricks to try to save its ticket, and that it would not stop at anything which might help it. The Republicans were confident of the votes of a majority of the citizens, but many of them, judging by past experience, doubted whether there could be a fair count.

The first move of the Democrats, which showed how hard they were trying to prevent the Republicans from voting, was to challenge hundreds of voters through the state. In this precinct alone they challenged nineteen. Almost all of these were citizens who had every right to vote but all were put to the expense and trouble of going to Richmond before they could get their rights.

Similar action was taken in Lexington, where several hundred men were challenged, most of them unjustly, and in many other precincts similar challenges were sent out. The unfairness of this can easily be seen—the disfranchising of a man just because he is too poor or too busy to go to the county seat. And the plan is seen when we think of what the result would be if even five votes in each precinct were lost this way.

Of course there were the usual plans to violate the law. A train load of repeaters was sent from Indianapolis to Louisville to help elect the saloon candidate—Tyler, and such things were being done in other places.

A serious and late blow was struck at the ring when the Anti-Saloon League officers issued on Sunday a statement that affidavits had been given them that a deal had been made between Hager and the saloon interests that there should be no anti-saloon laws during his administration. The officials took pains to say that they did not say that this was so, but only that the affidavits had been given them. The president of the League did not like the way the information was given out, and resigned, but no one could deny that the affidavits had been given, and there was no effective denial of the truth of the charges in them. It is thought that this exposure cost Hager many votes.

## BEREA'S VOTE

Berea gave about its usual Republican majority last Tuesday in spite of the attempts to disenfranchise some of the Republican voters. Judge Burnham received the highest number of votes on the state ticket, getting 176. Willson got 173, and most of the rest of the Republican candidates the same. The head of the Democratic ticket got 51, making the Republican majority 122. Mr. Sullivan, the Democratic candidate for Assembly, who was not opposed, got 18 complimentary Republican votes, so that both parties had a hand in electing him, and it is safe to say that he will represent all the people in the county. Madison County is to be congratulated on having two such representatives as Judge Burnham and Mr. Sullivan, and already there is talk of having them at the head of their respective branches of the legislature.

In the town election the Republican candidates all won easily. There was a great deal of scratching, but most of it evened up. The exposure of the attempt to beat Mr. Seale resulted in the defeat of the scheme, and there were enough extra votes cast for him to bring him well up toward the head of the ticket. The vote was: C. H. Burdette, 163; S. R. Baker, 155; E. C. Seale, 171; R. H. Chrisman, 177; and J. W. Stephens, 177.

### WAS A DISTINCT SHOCK.

Two Young Women in Maine Describe a Scarecrow Who Retaliated.

Two Auburn young ladies have not yet recovered from the shock they received when out riding, the other day. "Oh, did you ever see anything so funny!" exclaimed one to her companion, as they rode past a big farm. "I should think the crows would be scared away by that thing. That scarecrow is a good imitation of a human being, but Oh! it is so stiff and angular, and did you ever see such outlandish clothes! That skirt is skimpy enough, I must say, and just notice the gawky lines of the waist, but, Oh! ye gods and little fishes, did you ever see such a hat!" "Strange," interrupted her companion, "how they managed that hoe—the scarecrow holds it as natural as life—and, say, sa-a-a-y! Oh!" "Perhaps you wouldn't wear your best clothes if you had to hoe in a garden," shouted the very angry "scarecrow," to the great consternation of the Auburn young ladies and to the no small discomfort of the horse, for it was a hot day and he objected seriously to being urged so rapidly over the ground. —Lewiston Journal.

Lead is Very Narrow. Trenton, N. J., Nov. 6.—The returns show the election of Frank S. Katzenbach, dem., as governor of New Jersey, but his lead is very narrow over Fort, rep., less than 1,000 votes separating them. Frank S. Katzenbach enjoyed the honor which comes to few men of being elected to high office on his birthday. He was born in Trenton on November 5, 1863, and was therefore just 39 years old Tuesday.

Legislature Remains Republican. New York, Nov. 6.—In New York city Tammany ticket is elected by about 30,000 plurality. In Brooklyn the McCarran ticket is probably elected by a narrow majority. In New York state Edward E. and Willard Bartlett, joint nominees of the democrats and republicans, are elected, and the legislature remains strongly republican.

Republicans Re-Elect Governor. Boston, Mass., Nov. 6.—Curtis Guild, Jr., republican re-elected governor by 60,000 plurality over Henry M. Whitney, democrat, with Thomas L. Higginson, independent league, a close third. John B. Moran, independence league, re-elected district attorney of Suffolk county by 20,000 plurality.

Blow For the G. O. P. Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 6.—Allegheny county, which has always been known as the republican stronghold of Pennsylvania, perhaps the most pronounced republican district in the country, failed to come up to the record in Tuesday's election. The majority for Sheats republican candidate for treasurer, will not be over 15,000, instead of 40,000, the usual republican majority.

Republicans Elect Mayor. Covington, Ky., Nov. 6.—John J. Craig, rep., was elected mayor of Covington by a majority approximating 500, but general council will be democratic by 10 or 11 to 5 to 6. A majority of democratic candidates for city offices appear to have been elected by small majorities.

OUR NAVY NEXT TO BRITISH. Statistics Show United States Tonnage Greater Than France.

Washington, Nov. 6.—An interesting statement showing the relative order of warship tonnage of the principal powers has been compiled at the office of naval intelligence, which is intended as an answer to frequent inquiries of societies and persons throughout the country who have manifested an interest in the maintenance of the navy and its relative strength and importance. The statement shows that according to the tonnage Great Britain leads the world with a tonnage of 1,633,116, the United States following with a tonnage of 611,616; France third, with a tonnage of 609,078; Germany fourth, with a tonnage of 529,032; Japan next, with a tonnage of 374,701, and Russia, Italy and Austria following in order named. However were the war vessels building now completed the United States would be third in the list with a tonnage of 771,758, following closely France, which would be second with a tonnage of 836,112, and Great Britain, the leader, with 1,521,610. The other naval powers would stand in the same relative position as they do with their tonnage of to-day although each would show a very substantial increase.

Figures Show Decline. New York, Nov. 6.—The lightness of the money market is reflected in the monthly report of Col. Edward Fowler, appraiser of the port. His figures for the month of October show an approximate decrease of over \$3,000,000 in the values of importations, compared with the same month last year.

Paris Helps London. Paris, Nov. 6.—The Bank of France made its first shipment of gold to the Bank of England in order to relieve the tension there caused by American demands.

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HYDEN - - - KY.

## ENGINES, BOILERS, SAW MILLS, REPAIRED.

Work Promptly Returned.

CONN BROS. - - - Lancaster, Ky.

Why Politicians Disagree. Crazy people never act together, declares the superintendent of a large asylum for the insane. "If one inmate attacks an attendant, as sometimes happens, the others would look upon it as no affair of theirs and simply watch it out. The moment we discover two or more inmates working together we would know they were on the road to recovery."



## Do Farmers Want Whiskey Back in Richmond?

Unless They Kill This Deceptive County Petition  
Richmond May Vote Wet.

Remove Your Name and Save Not Only Richmond but Your  
County From City Saloon Domination and Damnation.

On the following county petition there are 1272 voters, of whom about 308 vote in Richmond and are on the Richmond petition asking for a separate local option election on the same day, all hoping to carry Richmond wet, regardless of the result of the separate county election.

Of the 1272 petitioners probably 600 are negroes. Of the 438 names on the Richmond petition 188 are negroes and 250 whites. Many good people on the county petition declare they were misled into signing it believing it to be a genuine effort to make the county as well as the city dry.

In reply to the question, "What is the object of another election?" Mr. John Sexton, ex-saloonkeeper, said that it was to vote Richmond WET. This fact was concealed from every countryman opposed to saloons whom they induced to sign the petition for another local option election. Twenty citizens of Valley View publicly charged that their names had been secured by misrepresentations and promptly withdrew from the misleading petition.

Therefore, every true friend of law and order and a dry city and county, should refuse to be their tools and defeat the dark trick of these men by ordering their names stricken from these bogus petitions—which are known TO BE FATHERED BY THE BEER AND WHISKEY RING OF KY.!

TAKE YOUR NAME OFF BROTHER. DO IT NOW!

### The Bogus Petition.

TO THE HON. N. B. TURPIN,  
COUNTY JUDGE OF MADISON COUNTY.

We, the undersigned legal voters of Precinct of Madison County, Kentucky, respectfully petition that you, as County Judge of said County, make an order on your Order Book directing an election to be held in said county on the 10th day of December, 1907, directing the Sheriff of said county on said date to open a poll at each and all of the voting places in said county for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal voters of said county, who are qualified to vote at an election for county officers upon the proposition whether or not spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be sold, bartered or loaned therein. It is further petitioned that the result of said election shall apply to druggists. Witness our signatures:

A star (\*) in front of a name shows the party votes in Richmond. It was impossible to designate the 600 negroes. No 100 more names off will kill the petition!

Anglin, J. J.  
Alford, Thos.  
Alcorn, Jonah  
Azbill, A.  
Albrans, Henry  
Albrans, Turner  
Asbury, J. H.  
Armstrong, W. J.  
Anderson, D. C.  
Asher, R. T.  
Asterine, M. A.  
Anglin, Joel  
Asbell, J. J.  
Azbill, J. M.  
Adams, T. C.  
Abber, John  
Abner, M. M.  
Aculan, A. C.  
Abner, J. T.  
Abner, William  
Adams, Jesse  
Asbell, C. B.  
Adams, J. D.  
Agee, Wallace  
Arnold, Richard  
Agee, John  
Agee, Luther  
Agee, Everett  
Brown, Thos.  
Brandenburg, Wilson  
Bryant, Grover  
Bryant, George D.  
Bennett, Bob  
Bennett, Albert  
Burton, Arch  
Burton, William  
Brandenburg, William  
Brook, Humphry  
Bowman, C. C.  
Baxter, F. B.  
Blythe, Howard  
Bennett, Robert  
Bod, C. B.  
Beasley, Ike  
Bishop, Henry  
Brumback, Martin  
Burton, J. S.  
Baller, W. N.  
Bowlin, Blevins  
Barns, Greely  
Brook, J. W.  
Bybee, J. L.  
Broadus, Phil  
Broadus, Oscar  
Brook, Elza  
Bryson, D. G.  
Bybee, Ed.  
Brook, G. B.  
Bryson, W. L.  
Bryson, John  
Baker, Perry  
Brink, J. D.  
Berry, F. M.  
Benna, Fred  
Bronston, John  
Broadus, Milo  
Bogie, Albert  
Brempton, W. L.  
Black, Mat  
Breck, A. F.  
Brumfield, S. D.  
Beina, George  
Broadus, Howard Jr.  
Burton, Jim  
Bybee, Chas.  
Bybee, Claud  
Brooks, Tom  
Brown, Eli  
Ballew, D. B.  
Best, Perry  
Broadus, Albert  
Boggs, John  
Bates, Charlie  
Band, W. W.  
Bentley, W. N.  
Ballenger, Arch  
Berry, E.  
Burnam, Charlie

Cornellson, Chas.  
Clouse, William  
Chambers, Willis  
Covington, Ed  
Covington, W.  
Curry, Henry  
Curry, Martin  
Carley, Rice, att.  
by G. M. Lyons  
Chenault, A. T.  
Collins, M. A.  
Curry, Frank  
Combs, R. C.  
Calor, John  
Calor, Jim  
Combs, R. B.  
Chenault, William  
Clem, Jim  
Craig, Henry  
Cornellson, R. C.  
Christman, Sun  
Cornellson, V. L.  
Clem, B. S.  
Creed, Henry  
Casay, Elmer  
Carnis, Butler  
Cain, Richard  
Chenault, Brutus  
Chenault, Daniel M.  
Carpenter, A. C.  
Cox, Bogie  
Chenault, Ernest  
Coats, William  
Curtis, Jesse  
Covington, John  
Cornellson, W. G.  
Clark, E. G.  
Clark, R.  
Chenault, Henry  
Carson, James  
Can, Henry  
Collins, Samuel  
Cob, Raymond C.  
Cruse, R. F. R.  
Carlisle, Ben  
Christman, Lesh  
Coffey, Gilbert  
Curtis, J. A.  
Crowley, C. J.  
Campbell, Lonza  
Chuntzens, Samuel  
Chambers, June  
Campbell, Tom  
Chambers, Ben  
Carpenter, O. C.  
Chase, W. E.  
Curtis, Louis  
Clark, John  
Caywood, S. W.  
Clay, Madison  
Coffey, Isaac  
Chenault, Wyatt  
Chenault, Robert  
Cox, Bolin  
Dickerson, B.  
Davis, Mose  
Durbin, James  
Denny, Joseph  
Dickerson, Newton  
Denny, C. H.  
Douglas, Boyd  
Dougherty, J. M.  
Davis, J. W.  
Duncan, Cleo  
Dillingham, Mote  
Goss, Thomas  
Gilbert, J. P.  
Grubbs, John  
Gibbert, Lark  
Garrett, W. L.  
Green, James  
Goodie, William  
Goins, Bobby  
Garrett, Connard  
Goins, Jack  
Giles, H. N.  
Goer, Hugh  
Golden, Spud  
Hill, Howard  
Holt, Grayson  
Harlow, John  
Hall, A. H.  
Hendrick, George  
Hsie, Horace  
Hignite, James  
Hardin, Abber  
Henry, J. W.  
Hurt, Henry  
Hacker, Will  
Harris, Claud  
Hanck, Hence  
Hamilton, W. M.  
Hampton, Wade  
Hill, Nathan  
Hume, G. D.  
Hill, James  
Holland, M. E.  
Hall, C.  
Hendrix, Curt  
Hayden, Everett  
Humes, Ed.  
Hagan, Tom  
Hill, Reuben  
Hudson, R. B.  
Hayden, J. B.  
Hill, Joel  
Hendrix, Elmer  
Hill, Dock  
Harvey, Henry  
Harvey, Squire  
Hill, Newton  
Hatter, William  
Hill, Twyman  
Hill, J. M.  
Harrison, Raleigh  
Harrison, Jeff  
Harrison, Jeff  
Hogan, Howard  
Harris, John  
Harlow, Geo.  
Harvey, Green  
Horton, G. W.  
Hill, Stephen H.  
Hill, Joe  
Hamilton, Day  
Harvey, I.  
Harer, John  
Hurt, T.  
Ham, Wm.  
Hughes, Hadam  
Hutcheson, B.  
Hopper, Samuel  
Harris, Ben  
Hill, Wyatt  
Moore, James  
Moody, C. M.  
Miller, George  
Moran, Jacob

English, Henry  
Estas, Mose  
Estill, Hayden, Sr.  
Eggleston, Chas.  
Frailley, John M.  
Fife, John  
Fife, Ike  
Fox, Frank  
Fortune, John  
Fritts, John  
Fender, J.  
Fox, Texas  
Fowler, J. M.  
Fox, John  
Francis, Wm.  
Foster, Arey  
Fox, Robert  
Fowler, J. N.  
Francis, Simpson  
Francis, Henry  
Farrell, J. H.  
Flood, Michael  
Finnell, Joe  
Fife, Jonas  
Finn, Green  
Forbus, S. C.  
Ford, Nasp  
Flora, D. E.  
Faris, Steve  
Farms, Chas.  
Friend, George  
Fife, Ed.  
Fletts, D. D.  
Fife, Buster  
Fleischmann, John  
Gains, Willies  
Gains, C. M.  
Guinn, T. J.  
Gentry, Merrill  
Gott, J. S.  
Green, Will  
Gott, A. S.  
Gilbert, Bob  
Gentry, Wade  
Green, Sam  
Green, R.  
Gentry, William  
Garrett, L. G.  
Gilmore, J. P.  
Green, H. A.  
Guttridge, Geo.  
Galloway, Dock  
Golden, J. W.  
Green, James  
Gay, R. P.  
Gilbert, Jack  
Gillen, R.  
Gabbard, Green  
Green, Mat  
Green, H. A.  
Grubs, Willis  
Gentry, J. H.  
Grinstead, G. T.  
Gentry, John  
Grinstead, J. C.  
Goodlow, Jim  
Gess, Thomas  
Gilbert, J. P.  
Grubbs, John  
Gibbert, Lark  
Garrett, W. L.  
Green, James  
Goodie, William  
Goins, Bobby  
Garrett, Connard  
Goins, Jack  
Giles, H. N.  
Goer, Hugh  
Golden, Spud  
Hill, Howard  
Holt, Grayson  
Harlow, John  
Hall, A. H.  
Hendrick, George  
Hsie, Horace  
Hignite, James  
Hardin, Abber  
Henry, J. W.  
Hurt, Henry  
Hacker, Will  
Harris, Claud  
Hanck, Hence  
Hamilton, W. M.  
Hampton, Wade  
Hill, Nathan  
Hume, G. D.  
Hill, James  
Holland, M. E.  
Hall, C.  
Hendrix, Curt  
Hayden, Everett  
Humes, Ed.  
Hagan, Tom  
Hill, Reuben  
Hudson, R. B.  
Hayden, J. B.  
Hill, Joel  
Hendrix, Elmer  
Hill, Dock  
Harvey, Henry  
Harvey, Squire  
Hill, Newton  
Hatter, William  
Hill, Twyman  
Hill, J. M.  
Harrison, Raleigh  
Harrison, Jeff  
Harrison, Jeff  
Hogan, Howard  
Harris, John  
Harlow, Geo.  
Harvey, Green  
Horton, G. W.  
Hill, Stephen H.  
Hill, Joe  
Hamilton, Day  
Harvey, I.  
Harer, John  
Hurt, T.  
Ham, Wm.  
Hughes, Hadam  
Hutcheson, B.  
Hopper, Samuel  
Harris, Ben  
Hill, Wyatt  
Moore, James  
Moody, C. M.  
Miller, George  
Moran, Jacob

It has been discovered that over 100 names appear to be in the same handwritings. About 90 men who cannot sign their own names, are on the list without witnesses. Notify your neighbors if their names are on petitions.

Hazelwood, J. F.  
Hart, Cecil  
Hombrook, R. S.  
Harris, Ed.  
Hugley, John  
Hugley, Mike  
Hazelwood, L.  
Hacker, Jos. S.  
Harris, Oscar  
Hockaday, French  
Hockaday, John  
Hockaday, Ben  
Hockaday, Sam  
Hugley, Stephen  
Hugley, J. K.  
Holley, B. C.  
Hill, S.  
Harris, Smith  
Harris, Jim  
Hocker, Bill  
Hall, Ed.  
Hall, McClellan  
Hill, Claud  
Hsie, C. C.  
Isaacs, W. D.  
Ivan, Chris.  
Isaac, Frank  
Ingraham, J. N.  
Jones, T. J.  
Morton, Frank  
Jones, J. D.  
Jones, J. B.  
James, H. C.  
Jackson, Walter  
Johnson, Mack  
Jameson, W. T.  
Johnson, M.  
Johnson, L. W.  
Johnson, J. H.  
Johnson, F. F.  
James, Chas.  
Johnson, Green  
Jackson, Jeff  
Jackson, Charley  
Jood, John M.  
Jackson, Herman  
Jackson, D. D.  
Johnson, Charlie  
Jones, Andy  
Johnson, Robert  
Jones, Taylor  
Johnson, Richard  
Johnston, Sam D.  
Jones, Wallace  
Johnson, Howard  
Jones, William  
Jennings, Will  
Kelley, James  
Kelley, Jesse  
Katzar, W. H.  
Kinnard, Ed.  
Katzar, Walden  
Kersey, James  
Kelley, Woodson  
Kaylor, James  
Kersey, Harry  
Kelley, Jasper  
Kelley, Leroy  
Kelley, John  
Kelley, Amos  
King, J. D.  
Kelley, C. F.  
Kinnard, H. C.  
Keen, J. S.  
Keith, Thomas  
Knox, Frank  
Knox, Marlon  
Knapp, C. D.  
Kidwell, H.  
Kelley, Robert  
Keatam, James  
Kelley, M.  
Keneth, Ben  
Kunk, A. B.  
Kidwell, Orie  
Kelley, Granville  
Long, Milley  
Lowery, John  
Lowery, Sidney  
Lowery, W. S.  
Langford, S. A.  
Leavell, Walter  
Lorisch, Emile  
Lucas, Geo. W.  
Luvett, Willie  
Levis, W. F.  
Lewis, D. H.  
Leuder, Isom  
Lucas, Sam  
Lewis, John  
Langley, J. R.  
Land, J. D.  
Liles, Kelch  
Liles, Jiff  
Lane, Wm.  
Lowery, A. H.  
Land, Chas.  
Ledford, J. B.  
Montgomery, Walker  
Morgan, John C.  
Million, Sid  
Miser, Henry  
Mason, Wm.  
Monk, M. J.  
McCreary, Speed  
Mink, A. E.  
Mershon, Geo. F.  
Mershon, Jno. A.  
McKinney, John  
McCann, T. R.  
McBride, J. A.  
McBride, James  
Motley, L.  
Million, John  
Moore, Chas.  
Morgan, James  
McHome, Jess  
Moore, James  
Moody, C. M.  
Miller, George  
Moran, Jacob

Maupin, Andrew  
McKinney, Grant  
Mundy, John  
Moore, H. C.  
Moore, J. P.  
Maupin, Julian  
Miller, J. K.  
Meeks, May  
Munday, James  
Morris, J. K.  
Mathely, Geo.  
Million, David  
Masters, John  
Moore, Bob  
Million, Harman  
Motley, David  
Masters, A.  
Motley, Jelson  
Masters, Perce  
Masters, John A.  
Masters, William  
Montgomery, C.  
Merritt, W. M.  
Miller, Thomas  
Moore, George  
Monton, Ben  
Morton, Elbert  
Morton, Dock  
Martin, Chas.  
Morton, Frank  
McEmmis, Chas. L.  
Motley, Martin  
Moore, Curt  
Million, Wash.  
Mink, A. E.  
Mahaffey, Sidney  
McHome, A.  
McHome, John  
Munday, Jack  
Miller, Reuben  
Moran, Jack  
McGuire, M. F.  
Munsey, James  
Munday, Dan  
Moberly, W. H.  
Moore, J. W.  
Mitchell, G. D.  
Miller, Will  
Moore, J. W.  
McKinney, D. J.  
Munday, John M.  
Miller, Wyatt  
Murry, Luther  
Mitchell, J. E.  
Miller, Robt.  
Mourning, David  
Mathers, Lucius  
Marcum, W. T.  
Moore, R. S.  
McKinney, Harrison  
Morgan, L. C.  
Moore, W. H.  
Middleton, Beattie L.  
McGee, Wm.  
Mayhall, H. C.  
Moberly, Charley  
Morgan, D. M.  
Monday, Scott  
Masters, Geo. Jr.  
Munday, Joel  
Miller, Robert  
Munday, Richard  
Monday, Allie  
Masters, W. M.  
Masters, Alex  
Million, T. E.  
Moberly, Harry  
Marischen, Geo.  
Moore, Ben  
Moore, J. W.  
Miller, Fred. A.  
Morgan, J. F.  
Mitchell, J. D.  
Mink, James  
McClanahan, D. P.  
Miller, John  
Martin, Irvine  
Morrel, John B.  
Meyers, W. E.  
McGinn, T. J.  
Meyers, Robert H.  
Miller, Will  
McCullom, R. D.  
Million, G. W.  
Meeks, Chas.  
Meeks, Sam  
Meeks, John  
Million, Den  
Moore, Edd.  
Miller, Archie  
Miller, W. M.  
Miller, John B.  
Martin, Silas  
Moran, Fieldren  
Miller, Andy  
Miller, Chas.  
Moplin, Chas.  
Mundy, Jim  
McLachlan, Dan  
Milton, Robert  
Millikin, R. C.  
McWhorter, C. G.  
Muncy, N. J.  
Masters, E. F.  
Masters, Geo.  
Mary, W. M.  
Martin, S. H.  
Myers, Dennis  
McKinney, W. L. Jr.  
Million, McCreary  
Million, Green  
Munday, Davis  
McHord, Ras.  
Newby, William  
Newby, James T.  
Newby, Coy  
Nelson, E. T.  
Neff, Harvey  
Newby, Buster  
Newby, Albert  
Nickerson, N. M.  
Noland, J. E.

Newman, Milton  
Noland, W. B.  
Noland, Jno.  
Nelson, Mose  
Oldham, Willis (Whiskey)  
Ogg, William  
Oldham, Zack  
Onell, Will  
Oldham, Chas.  
Osborn, Frank  
O'Neill D.  
Oldham, W. S.  
Oldham, Ephraim  
O'Connor, T.  
Oglesby, Milford  
Oliver, Leslie  
Oldham, Sam  
Pitcher, Thos.  
Parks, Milton  
Phillips, Gerald  
Pheips, Frank  
Pheips, Dan  
Pheips, S. A.  
Peters, Mike  
Parks, W. R.  
Powell, T. Y.  
Palmer, James  
Payne, Alexander  
Pheips, George  
Pheips, Will  
Pattie, C. D.  
Powers, D. F.  
Powers, L. O.  
Palmer, Harry  
Parks, H. H.  
Perkins, David  
Perkins, Bryant  
Perkins, John  
Perkins, M. C.  
Perkins, F. J.  
Perkins, Geo.  
Parish, Frank  
Portwood, Joe  
Perkins, Cleveland  
Potts, James  
Pheips, Dan  
Powell, Joe  
Pittman, E.  
Pittman, J. K.  
Farmer, Ike  
Peel, Robert  
Pheips, Thomas  
Parks, Gabriel  
Parks, Leonard  
Parke, Jim  
Pigg, Bate  
Parks, Mat  
Pritchett, Willie  
Prather, Walter  
Prather, William  
Prather, William Jr.  
Powers, E. J.  
Pheips, Thos.  
Peyton, Frank  
Peyton, Robert  
Pof, J. H.  
Peyton, W. T.  
Previtt, H. D.  
Powell, Frank  
Perkins, David  
Powers, L. F.  
Powers, J. J.  
Pamer, Howard  
Prather, Thomas  
Portwood, Henly  
Periman, J.  
Parks, Geo.  
Pritchett, J. J.  
Patton, Aaron  
Parvell, Olie  
Perry, Henry L.  
Palmer, Allen  
Palmer, John M.  
Quisenberry, J. R.  
Rhodus, Mart  
Richardson, M. C.  
Roberts, Lyman  
Roach, Ed  
Ramsey, R. M.  
Reynolds, Arthur  
Reeves, John  
Roberts, W. C.  
Rice, Robert  
Ronyan, Clarke  
Roads, Robert  
Rice, John T.  
Rallens, W. W.  
Ross, Sam  
Rhodes, J. W.  
Reagon, Silas  
Robison, H. Hugh  
Roberson, W. C.  
Rayce, S. R.  
Reagon, Robert  
Rayborn, J. W.  
Royce, Rice  
Ranyons, James  
Riddle, W. W.  
Rundy, William?  
Roberson, John  
Rayborn, W. E.  
Reed, Anderson  
Rice, Clark  
Ringo, W. N.  
Roberts, Burton  
Ropp, S. P.  
Ross, Nelson  
Roberts, Levert  
Rayson, J. W.  
Reeves, Will  
Rudy, Bob  
Riffe, Ben  
Riecl, V.  
Rayborn, C. M.  
Rogers, Wm.  
Robards, Cliff  
Reeves, Mike  
Riddle, James B.  
Robards, Dan  
Richardson, J. W.  
Richardson, Bob  
Rhodes, R. B.



Stone, Charles, colored  
Schroeder, Harry  
Smith, Wm., colored  
Stanton, John, colored  
Stone, Thomas, colored  
Smith, Fred S.  
Shepherd, Joe, colored  
Sims, J. K.  
Shearer, William, colored  
Smith, William  
Stone, H. C.  
Sharpe, Charles  
Sentres, Leo  
Simmons, Ed  
Shackelford, Jim, colored  
Shackelford, Jas. T.  
Shaw, T. A.  
Stivers, J. B.  
Stone, William  
Stagner, J. H.  
Sims, W. H.  
Stevens, William  
Smith, Ed, colored  
Sexton, Jno. E.  
Samuels, C. D.  
Stone, F. B., colored  
Steel, A. L.  
Shafhausen, Joe  
Tribble, Noah, colored  
Tevis, Mat, colored  
Tevis, Hugh R.  
Tribble, J. D.  
Tribble, W. W., colored  
Thomas, W. A.  
Tevis, Garfield, colored  
Tribble, Jos.  
Todd, D. R.  
Tevis, Charles, colored  
Turner, Charles, colored  
Tribble, Henry, colored  
Tuttle, J. R.  
Temph, James  
Templeman, O. C.  
Trowers, T. H.  
Tomlin, Henry, colored  
Turpin, Albert, colored  
Trowers, W. J.  
Todd, W. A.  
Tye, Will, colored  
Tribble, Howard, colored  
Tevis, Sam, colored  
Vaughn, W. T.  
Veach, O. M.  
Vaughn, W. S.  
Winkler, Sid  
White, George, colored  
White, Cane, colored  
White, Fred., colored  
Winkler, Ben  
Wood, Cyrus, colored  
White, W. H.  
Walker, Clarence, colored  
Williams, Oscar, colored  
White, Nick  
Walker, Abram, colored  
White, Rolla, colored  
Withers, Howard, colored  
Warford, Thomas, colored  
White, Robert, colored  
White, Nero, colored  
Wigglesworth, A. B.  
Walker, Richard, colored  
Willing, Phil L.  
White, Taylor  
Wesf, Fletcher  
White, David, colored  
Walker, H. O.  
White, J. D., colored  
Worrell, J. B.  
Wright, Leroy, colored  
Williams, Merritt H.  
Warner, Bert, colored  
Yeager, F. J., colored  
Yates, Charley, colored  
Yates, William, colored

Tevis, Hugh R.  
Tribble, J. D.  
Tribble, W. W., colored  
Thomas, W. A.  
Tevis, Garfield, colored  
Tribble, Jos.  
Todd, D. R.  
Tevis, Charles, colored  
Turner, Charles, colored  
Tribble, Henry, colored  
Tuttle, J. R.  
Temph, James  
Templeman, O. C.  
Trowers, T. H.  
Tomlin, Henry, colored  
Turpin, Albert, colored  
Trowers, W. J.  
Todd, W. A.  
Tye, Will, colored  
Tribble, Howard, colored  
Tevis, Sam, colored  
Vaughn, W. T.  
Veach, O. M.  
Vaughn, W. S.  
Winkler, Sid  
White, George, colored  
White, Cane, colored  
White, Fred., colored  
Winkler, Ben  
Wood, Cyrus, colored  
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Walker, Clarence, colored  
Williams, Oscar, colored  
White, Nick  
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White, Rolla, colored  
Withers, Howard, colored  
Warford, Thomas, colored  
White, Robert, colored  
White, Nero, colored  
Wigglesworth, A. B.  
Walker, Richard, colored  
Willing, Phil L.  
White, Taylor  
Weaf, Fletcher  
White, David, colored  
Walker, H. O.  
White, J. D., colored  
Worrell, J. B.  
Wright, Leroy, colored  
Williams, Merritt H.  
Warner, Bert, colored  
Yeager, F. J., colored  
Yates, Charles, colored  
Yates, William, colored

Does Local Option Pay? No! It does not pay the Jailor nor the Saloon Keeper! But it does pay the Community, and the Wives and Children, and the Merchant! (OVER)

Therefore, we appeal to the Voters and Officers of Richmond, as your friends, to give us all the help they can by voting for Local Option on March 12th, 1907, stamping out Saloons.

(The above petition, ringing like a bell in the ears of Richmond merchants and politicians, was signed by 635 of the leading Farmers of Madison County. Let all who signed the recent Local Option petition read again what those 635 stalwart countrymen said on March 1—and act at once and strike your names off the petitions circulated by the saloon men and their dupes. The fight is on again. Homes against Saloons! Where do you stand? Show your colors like a man!)